# THE PHILANTHROPIST.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, JR. OFFICE, SIXTH STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN VINE AND RACE, TWO DOORS WEST OF COLLEGE STREET.

CINCINNATI.

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July 30, 1842.

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Will attend to the collection of claims, or other professional business, in the counties of Stark, Wayne, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Columbiana, Summit, and Portage.

Tuscarawas, Carroll, Columbiana, Summit, and I He has leave to refer to Hon. H. Whittlesey, Washington City, D. C.

"J. C. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio,
"Jas. Wilson, Steubenville, "
"John Sloane, Columbus, "
Messrs. Stafford, Stillwell & Co. New York,
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J. G. Birney will also act as Land Agent in the land district in which this (Saganaw) county is. He will make investments for others in lands; pay over for non-residents their layer, and give information generally to persons interested. ments for others in lands: pay over for non-residents the taxes, and give information generally to persons interest in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immerants to it.

Saganaw, July, 1842.

51-tf

HENRY STARR, -- Attorney and Counsellor at LAW, Office South East corner of Fourth and Main A LLEN & LANCASTER. -- Attorneys at Law N. W. corner of Main and Seventh streets Cincinnati. July 9th., 1842.

JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth sts. entrance on Main street.

July 9. 51-tf

CHASE & BALL. Attorneys at Law, East third

DWARD KENNA, Attorney at Law. Office on July 30, 1841. MANLEY CHAPIN

BRYANT & CHAPIN.

MASON WILLSON. -- Attorney and Counsellor at LAW. North East corner of Columbia and Main

### JOHN JOLLIFFE. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

OFFICE, Third st., between Main and Sycamore, opposite the Post Office. He will continue to practice in Brown county, until his business in that county shall be closed.

Dec. 27, 1842.

18-tf.

# The Discrepancy.

Austinburg, Ashtabula Co. Ohio, Dec. 20, 1842. DR. BAILEY:-

In the Philanthropist of you mentioned that Mr. Wm. Craft of St. Clairsville, had written to you, saying that a Whig Abolitionist in his neighborhood had discovered some discrepancies between some statements I made in the fall, relating to Mr. Corwin's Abolitionism, and the Anti-slavery Almanac for 1840. As the Philanthropist suspended about that time, I wrote directly to Mr. Craft,

to ascertain what those discrepancies were. He answered my letter, and a correspondence on the subject ensued, which has lasted until the present time; and I am now prepared to state to

The proof of discrepancy rests altogether upon what I regard a misunderstanding of the meaning of the Almanac; and, although Mr. Craft, in his correspondence appears to be very candid and sincere in his opinion, yet I must several others of the Northern States, and with

### The Liberty Party and the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society

DR. BAILEY:-I must confess that it was with more surprise than pleasure that I observed your article in the Philanthropist of the 14th inst., with "A False Position," for its caption, in which you animadvert upon a resolution of the late Cadiz convention. I felt surprised, partly because all political parties. I had thought the Liberty party men in this State, and the members of the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society, had an understanding that the points upon which they differ in opinion should be left nearly out of sight,& that they would labor shoulder to shoulder, for the advancement of the antislavery cause, in such measures as they could mutually agree upon. But I was still more surprised at it, when I considered the resolution itself which understood by me, and by all others with whom I had conversed upon it, to have been intended for a conciliatory one, and especially when I remembered that the first news I had from the convention was in a letter from an able and zealous member of the Liberty party, who had attended it, and ty men, citing the passage of this resolution as one

perhaps half a dozen; one of which was a drun- lic sentiment would have abolished slavery. ten man who had stumbled in among us, and part

The Liberty party then, it may be fairly assumof the balance, because the resolution, although ed, intends to adopt the U. States Constitution, offered by Jesse Holmes, a non-resistant, recom- as it is; for its guide, and the extent of the remended all to go to the polls, which was a mere form it contemplates, is to bring the administraneglect in the drawing. This resolution had tion of the general government into the same neglect in the drawing.

friend Collins' zealous opposition, and the great "strict construction" which it has adopted in his pork-house. unanimity with which it was carried, proved clear-reference to slavery. Now we find the constily the meeting was not ready to censure the Liber-tution grants a premium to slavery, by the poty party. Indeed, two-thirds of the meeting was not ready to censure the Edwern ty party. Indeed, two-thirds of the meeting were Liberty men, and most of its active supporters."

Now will you wonder at my surprise at your caption and remarks? I could do no other after reading them, than suppose that my friend had grossly misinformed me in reference to the politics of the members of the convention, which, were I to give his name, no Liberty party man I think would vnembers of the convention, which, were I to give his name, no Liberty party man I think would vnetter to hint he had done,—or that "two-thirds" does actually uphold and support slavery, whether the meeting were litical power it confers on the slave owner; it pleages the whole physical force of the nation to be absent, and quite a rabble assembled with a view to disturb the meeting. The disorder was operated the presidential chair to be absent, and quite a rabble assembled with a view to disturb the meeting. The disorder was operated the presidential chair to be absent, and quite a rabble assembled with a view to disturb the meeting. The disorder was operated the presidential chair to be absent, and quite a rabble assembled with a view to disturb the meeting. The disorder was operated the presidential chair to be absent, and quite a rabble assembled with a view to disturb the meeting. The disorder was operated the presidential chair to be absent, and quite a rabble assembled with a view to disturb the meeting. The disorder was operated the presidential chair to be absent, and quite a rabble assembled with a view to disturb the meeting. The disorder was operated the president and the object to chair many time to survey to the states. A great internal trade is carried on between the North and South. We purchase their products for sale, ship a portion to foreign their products for sale, ship a portion to foreign to their products for sale, ship a portion to foreign their products for sale, ship a portion to foreign their products for sale, ship a portion his name, no Liberty party man I think would vneture to hint he had done,—or that "two-thirds"
of the meeting were very great asses thus to "dethe is aware of it or not; and the Liberty party

The individual who exercises political power at all, therefore, which Mr. Roberts and myself had amicably agreed to discuss, was, what has the Northern or free states to do with slavery? In the affirma-Bailey himself had got into "a wrong position."

My correspondent demands for the Liberty party the same treatment from the O. A. Society
which it extends to the whig and democratic. He
asks no favor for it. The whole of Dr. Bailey's asks no favor for it. The whole of Dr. Baney's and of course would calculate the argument demands for his party, favor and approbation from society. This I apprehend it canfor I have felt frequent misgivings that the true smoe of the poor tellows from Maryland and encing them in the passage of those cruel and ininterests of the anti-slavery cause in the state Virginia we may readily imagine, would, cap human laws which crush and degrade the people interests of the anti-slavery cause in the state Virginia we may readily imagine, would, cap were compromised by the tacit agreement between in hand, soon beset the President with, the "party" and "society," alluded to -but I "Massa Birney, when we get our freedom?" the president with the presiden could have wished the public challenge to lift it, the reply would be a damper. "Why my good had been offered to an abler champion. Since the boys, I can do nothing for you. The general they found that their own as well as the colored people's rights and liberties were at stake.

I had an appointment, but was defeated by the heavisting for you. choice has not been left to me, I proceed to answer the interrogatory, whether the friends and members, Executive Committee of the Ohio and obey your masters." Not unlikely that members, Executive Committee of the Ohio and obey your masters." Not unlikely that American Anti-slavery Society, approbate, & will driven to desperation by disappointment, some own opinions. sustain the following resolution:

duty of abolitionists to earry their principles with which their souls pant. them to the polls, the Ohio A. A. S. Society as say that I think the misunderstanding a very plain and palpable one. The Almanac gives a full list of members of Congress from Ohio, and

marks, designates those members who voted wrong on various important questions, but live committee but only as an individual, but you throats of all the rebels who should refuse to redoes not say a word whether the others were know me well enough to conclude that so far as I turn to the authority of the master. I know it ward the next day for Jamestown, in the same present and voted right, or were absent and did can, I will influence the action of the society in is said by some Liberty party men, "I would county, for Saturdy evening, but found that the not vote at all. Here then is the difference of opinion between Mr. Craft and myself, and upon which the whole question of discrepancy turns. He thinks, inasmuch as the Almanac affects of the state of fixes distinguishing marks to the names of those Liberty party. I claim for it equally the right to fulfil the requisition of the constifixes distinguishing marks to the names of those Liberty party. I claim for it equally the right to part to fulfil the requisition of the constitution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy of censure in tution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy of censure in tution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy of censure in tution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy of censure in tution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy of censure in tution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy of censure in tution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy of censure in tution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy of censure in tution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy of censure in tution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy of censure in tution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy of censure in tution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy of censure in tution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy of censure in tution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy of censure in tution upon you, and they organise a recondemn what it deems worthy or the condemn where the condemn what it dee without marks, that that is proof that the oth- either of them. The language of the resolution bellion, and government calls for your services, I must say that the cause of humanity is on the ers certainly voted right;—whereas I say it is on- in question is obscure and indefinite, and I do not are you stronger than the government? If you advance, and the day not far distant, when the ly proof that they did not vote wrong, but affords like it. I cannot resolve that "it is the duty of refuse to go, will it not pay another man with trumpet of Jubilee shall proclaim Liberty Enroughno clue to the question whether they actually abolitionists to carry their principles with them to your property to go in your place? And will of I shall can be actually abolitionists to carry their principles with them to voted right, or were absent and did not vote at the polls," although I have no objection to re- you not therefore still be the means of their con-The Documents from which I derived my in
questing them if they will go there and vote, to tinuance in bondage: Again, Indexty part, and Standard.

The Documents from which I derived my in
do the least harm they can by their votes. I can
do the least harm they can by their votes. I can
incompared to the least harm they can by their votes. I can
yours in behalf of my own, formation were, the Journals of Congress, un- not resolve that it is "no more bound to approve upon to put down an insurrection, he would doubtably correct, Blair & Rives' Congressional or condemn the Liberty party than the Whig or declare the whites the insurgents and take part Globe, and Gales & Seaton's Register; and Democratic." For if the Liberty party, for any with the slaves. (I should like to see them whatever shall establish a discrepancy between reason, should be found obstructing the cause of publish this to the world.) But would this be myself and the Almanac, will also establish a dis- immediate emancipation more than the other par- acting "manifestly within the meaning of the journal, amongst a heap of old books, purchased at crepancy between the Almanac, and those ties, I should deem it the duty of the society to constitution? Besides, this argument invloves St. Troud, the sixth known copy of the Bible

at it, when I considered the resolution itself which had excited your displeasure, and which had been had excited your displeasure, and which had been of the party, and will endeavor to show, that withof the Liberty party, who had attended it, and who claimed two-thirds of the convention, including its most active members as Liberty party and its most efficient that the party men, yourself among them. It have good reason to believe you wish to, and the party and its most efficient that party men, yourself among them. It have good reason to believe you wish to, and the party and its most efficient that party men, yourself among them. It have good reason to believe you wish to, and the party and its most efficient that party men, yourself among them. It have good reason to believe you wish to, and dollar, simple interest. To accomplish this, all 1842 you declare, "we are of the strict construction think you do, "faithfully apply anti-slavery prinduction in telligence, enterprise, industry, economy, proof of the fact. But I must give you the gention school and cannot under any pretext or for ciples, but you mistake the means by which to skill, machinery and capital, were employed, and tleman's own language, to shew you that what any purpose whatsoever, consent to stretching the you complain of as an insult to your party, was reckoned by him a party triumph. After finding some fault with the oppositson of Mr. J. A. Collins to the Liberty party, he says, "If the Ohio A A Society is to tell me what narty I am to any purpose whatsoever, consent to stretching the jowers of Congress to any cases not manifestly within the meaning of the constitution." Nor idency of the liberty party movement, as a means for the overthrow of slavery, were its morality unexceptionable, but so much has already below the save abort, and the laborers stimulated by Just was accomplishing but little. Now contrast this with the slave labor system. Take 4,000, of the liberty party movement, as a means for the overthrow of slavery, were its morality unexceptionable, but so much has already below the save abort, and the laborers stimulated by Just was accomplishing but little. Now contrast this with the slave labor system. Take 4,000, of the liberty party movement, as a means for the overthrow of slavery, were its morality unexceptionable, but so much has already below. A. A. Society, is to tell me what party I am to join, it may tell me what religious society I may join, on where I may build my house. We ask many of your expressions might be quoted if join, on where I may build my house. We ask nothing of the society, but to preach its old doctrines, and to pursue its old course. We ask no favor for the Liberty party. Let it be censured, let its candidates be censured if need be, as are those of the whigs and democrats. We might prefer that the Ohio A. Society would take the advice of Gamaliel, and let us, if we are not of God. go to nothing, but we only demand of it continuing. We nothing of the society, but to preach its old nothing of the society, but to preach its old nothing of the society, but to preach its old nothing of the society, but to preach its old nothing of the society, but to preach its old nothing of the society, but to preach its old nothing of the society, but to preach its old nothing of the society, but to preach its old nothing of the society, but to preach its old nothing of the society, but to preach its old nothing of the society, but to preach its old nothing of the society, for they are warm Liberty party men, but no more than these, do we who differ from them upon that subject desire to say anything "insulting" of the "party," to shew that the Constitution of the United States is to be your guide and limit, and the above quotation explains sufficiently how you will construe it. Taking it then for the index of what is to be your policy, finding that your party intends to give to slavery all the support which their acts involve even when performed with a good motive. Unless the "end sances of many members of the Ohio American Society, for they are warm Liberty party men, but no more than these, do we who differ from them upon that subject deside population, 1,500,000, and 1,500,000 white the ohio American Society, for they are warm Liberty party men, but no more than these, do we who differ from them upon that subject deside population, 1,500,000, and 1,500,000 white the Ohio American Society, for they are warm Liberty party men, but no more than these, do we who differ from them ohio American Society, for they are warm Liberty par God, go to nothing, but we only demand of it consistency, and that it treat us as it does the demission of it which would overthrow slavery come unocrats and whigs.

It is labor in vain to try to stop the third party movement now. It must and will run its course. If it is an evil, it can scarcely be palliated at pressifi it is an evil, it can scarcely be palliated at pressifi it is an evil, it can scarcely be palliated at pressifi it is an evil, it can scarcely be palliated at pressifi it is an evil, it can scarcely be palliated at pressification of the which the constitution provides for their to every Libertry party man, examine how far, which we cannot ever the man can, in innocence, act politically under our government. The above jesuitical doctrine we all profess to repudiate. I would say then in conclusion to every Libertry party man, examine how far, want of the sound overthrow savery come under and will run its course.

It is abor in vain to try to stop the third party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at the sound overthrow savery come under and will run its course.

It is abor in vain to try to stop the third party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party and the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twicing the party will not apply the weapons at twici ent, and if it is a good, as I humbly think it is, ities confer the right to govern—it would be un- you can act politically under this government. you cannot stay it; its surging waves will pass on popular to take the highest stand against slavery without yielding an active support to slavery. ike those of the ocean, or it will roll on rapidly, while the constitution permits it-therefore to gain smoothly and placidly, like the waters of our own voters, the party will construe away the power. peautiful Ohio. The convention passed strong A reform of the Constitution does not even seem esolutions in favor of carrying our anti-slavery to be within the scope of your policy, because as to the polls, against supporting Clay, Scott, Cal- you express it, either in the paper or a private noun, Webster, &c., for President, and declaring letter to me, I do not now recollect which, the concerned, perhaps there is not in the whole that the Anti-slavery society had no right to ex- consent of three-fourths of the states being necespress any opinion for or against the formation of sary to amend the instrument it is impracticable place, than the town of Waynesville, Warren tistics, that those free States were more than one

bold spirits might plan an insurrection, and at-Resolved; That while we declare it to be the long to achieve by violence that liberty for West of Xenia, where I lectured, and raised

Condemn the Whig or Democratict party.

Congress raise the supplies—and Liberty party where we held a very interesting meeting, dequesting them if they will go there and vote, to tinuance in bondage! Again, Liberty party lecturing and obtaining subscriptions to the Phi condemn it more. I like as little as the resoluthe absurdity that government may violently printed at Mentz.

tion, the claim of infallibility for the Liberty par- put an end to an evil which it may not legislate ty, which Dr. Bailey's objection to it sets up. It away. The slave-holder has provided against affords another instance, and one which my re- this contingency however, by the 4th section of cipal causes of our calamities originated from the gard for the man, and for his labors in a good the 4th article of the constitution, which gives deleterious influence of slavery. We affirmed cause, compels me most deeply to regret, of par-the general government power to interfere "on that the slaves were unable to support their mastisan zeal outrunning a sound discretion, and cor- application of the legislature, or the executive ters in idleness and extravagance, although laborrect application of principle; it offers another oc- when the legislature cannot be convened," for ing to excess, and suffering the want of every casion to deplore the demoralizing tendencies of all political parties.

Casion to deplore the demoralizing tendencies of assistance against "domestice violence." I believe then that the Liberty party cannot faithfully to confirm them. An address to the people of apply anti-slavery principles to religious and necessary. We have seen nothing since to change our views, but daily learn much to confirm them. An address to the people of For one, I am bold enough to take the issue apply anti-slavery principles to politics, and Massachusetts, lately published, some extracts For one, I am bold enough to take the issue which Dr. Bailey thinks few will venture—vide lice "that the Liberty party does not faithfully apply anti-slavery principles to politics." In support of this position, I pass over the pro-slavery portion of the declaration of principles is sued by the convention at Columbus, and confine myself to a consideration of Dr. Bailey's own exposition of the objects and prospective measures of the next and any properties as a position of the objects and prospective measures of the objects and prospective measures of the officers; and therefore that it is fairly obnoxious to the censures of the Ohio A. Society. It will be compelled to operate as other parties do, by calculating what is expedient—not what is right. It is my undoubting convertion of the objects and prospective measures of the objects and prospective measures of the original properties to politics, and darson to take the issue from which are given below, takes a similar view of the subject, and says "THE TRUE CAUSE is seen in the impoverishing nature of the slave-labor system, and its ruinous effects upon the free-labor system, and its ruinous eff

out an advance upon these, there can be no faithful A faithful application of them would be to in its nature and practical operations. In Massaapplication of anti-slavery principles." I select, my "violate the laws or constitution," and those chusetts, one half of the population are producers, friend, your declaration of your party's principles, because it is probable as few "Liberty men," will dissent from them as any others which have been published, and because you are generally selected by the declaration of your party's principles, who do it would become you express it in the Philanthropist of February 23d, 1842, "no an average. We have done this between the years of 1830 and 1840, met all expenses, and added \$91,000,000 to our original taxable capital, and because you are generally selected." I intend by this no except the content of the population are producers, and support the other half. One supports two, on an average. We have done this between the years of 1830 and 1840, met all expenses, and added \$91,000,000 to our original taxable capital.

Oakland Dec. 19, 1842.

### Letter from Walter Yancy.

So far as the subject of human rights is state, a more torpid, unintelligent, uninquiring in all of which, each gentleman proved from stahe Liberty party. I do not pretend to give the and useless to attempt it, as before the consent of county. I asked a friend, residing near there, exact words—the last resolution had a few noes, three-fourths of the states could be obtained, pub- the reason. He said there were too many Friend's

Some month or two since, a debate on the slafor the purpose, but a gentleman kindly offered ted States. Why is this? The South have greater natural resources for wealth and prosperity

But, the Methodist and Friends took good care obe absent, and quite a rabble assembled with a second. This disorder was a disastrous effect upon the Free States. A great internal trade is carried

liberately insult" their own party, despite of Mr. gratuitously declines to use a portion of the tive, I endeavored to point out the unconstitution-Collins' generous defence of it, or, that Dr. power which the constitution permits, against al encroachments of the slave-power upon the slavery, but goes on if we may suppose it in the majority to elect its President, more than the stave-power upon the rights and interests of the people of the free majority to elect its President, more than the stave-power upon the stave-power upon the stave-power upon the stave-power upon the rights and interests of the people of the free majority to elect its President, more than the stave-power upon the stave-power upon the stave-power upon the rights and interests of the people of the free majority to elect its president, more than the stave-power upon the stave-power upon the stave-power upon the rights and interests of the people of the free majority to elect its president, more than the stave-power upon the stave-power upon the stave-power upon the stave-power upon the rights and interests of the people of the free majority to elect its president, more than the stave-power upon the stave-powe not afford. I have said your article excited more necessary for legislation which was to strike off where, while the slaveholder's petitions upon the surprise than pleasure. It was not that any district their shackles would allow of. The inaugural instance in the case of the Creole; fourthly, in its pleasure was felt that the gage had been thrown, ceremonies having been gone through with, influence upon our free state Legislatures, influence upon our free state upon our

The next appointment was in what is called some little help for your paper, and found that The Liberty party President, by "a strict con- you had several old subscribers, some who had

and the cause of the oppressed. W. C. YANCY.

The Causes of Hard Times.

siderations; among others, are given:
1st. The Slave Labor System is impoverishing

the laborers stimulated by just wages. vance of their growth, to secure the means of present subsistence; hence the striking external contrast between the slave and free States, show-ing their poverty and wretchedness when compared with our prosperity. As additional evidences, look at the speech of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, drawing a contrast between his own State and Ohio, in 1840, and that T. F. Marshall, same year, comparing Virginia and New York, and that of Mr. Burke, of New Hampshire, between his own poor state and the rich state of Tennessee,

those slave states. meeting houses there. Would that there were to two great systems of labor. The free labor covering only two fifths, while the slave labor covering only two fifths, while the slave labor covering only two fifths. Look at these facts. The nation is divided iners three fifths of the Territory of the United States. The free-labor system more than supvery question, was appointed in Waynesville, between Walter Yancy, and Mr. Roberts, a resident of the town. No meeting house could be got three fifths of the geographical limits of the Unithan the North; and yet they are sinking un-

hundred per cent., in every respect, in advance of

nels of trade and our money institutions, every year, to meet their wants, are immense.

Connecticut, 196,000,600, New York, 200,000,-000.000. New Jersey, 132,000,000. Philadelphia, 79,000,000, and Ohio, 87,000,000.—
Making an aggregate of 856,000,000 of dollars, which have flowed like the waters of the Mississippi, from the fonutains of our industry, to South-support Southern idleness and arrogance. The support Southern idleness and arrogance. The breakers of Southern bankruptcy have made a clean sweep over the North every five or six years during the last forty years. Our manuyears and capitalists have been and the South have been able therefacturers, merchants and capitalists have been prostrated and ruined, and the effects have falen back upon the mechanics and laborers.

Third. Look at another source of taxation as the consequence of that impoverishing slave-labor system .- It fenders them incompetent to bear their proportion of the expenses of the General Government. Hence 13,666,666 dollars, out of every 33,000,000 that the government expends, House of Representatives has been a slaveholin fact, if not in form, thrown annually upon the der, but two. Thus they have been able to sefree labor portion of the country! Nothing is cure all the committees of the Senate and House, plainer than the fact, that if the slave-labor system does not support itself, it cannot do a farthing towards meeting its proportion of governdeficiencies of their impoverishing system, a-mounting to many millions annually, you are this institution is published. The whole numcompelled to pay more than 13,600,000 dollars ber of students is 674—43 are in Theology— Have we nothing to do with Slavery? And has 140 in College-2 shorter course-245 in the slavery no connection with the bankruptcies, Preparatory department, and 144 in the Ladies derangements and evils under which the peo- course. The whole number of males in the ple groan? Should we be suffering to the ex- institution is 382—the whole number of fetent we now are, could we have saved these immense sums sunk in the abyss of slavery, for males 102. There are 48 young ladies in colleits support?

FOURTH. This is not all. When your money 49 .- Oberlin Evangelist. has filled the treasury, how has it been appropria-ted. To pay Southern despots for wielding the vast powers of the government to destroy your liberties, rights end interests. Look at the following facts.

\$300,000. ern presidents have only received For presidents, South over North, For Vice do. """ Judges of Supreme Court, for ten

last appointments, South over Foreign ministers, 30 last appoint ments, South over North, Foreign consuls, 33 last appoint-ments, South over North,

Navy Chief officers, 52 last appoint-

ments, South over North. Army, chief officers, 36 last appointtments, South over North Fortifications, South over North, 12,000,000 Secretaries and clerks of bureaus, South over North, 2,000,000 For building six jails in the District of Columbia, to aid in the abonin-

able slave trade. rirginia claims for services performed in the revolution, overdrawn by forged paper, (see Mr. Hall's speech in Congress,) over

gro hunt, got up by slaveholders to catch their fu-

gitive slaves, has cost the nation (see Mr. Gidding's speech) The original purchase of Louisiana and Florida, to break up asylums

for the poor fugitive slaves, and to increase slave States, and thus add to the burdens and horrors of 20,000,000 slavery.

They have cost, since their purchase as much more. The removal of Indians, that slaveholders might get their rich lands,

and recover fugitives slaves, in violation of the most solemn treaties with them on the part of the government, by a slaveholding administration, United States Bank capital sunk in

the South, which was owned in the

Aggregate loss to the North, in these \$148,000,000 items alone, \$1

Look at another fact. The post office department received from the free States, last year, 600,000 dollars more than it cost to carry the mail; while it cost to carry the mail in

the South, over and above their receipts, 571,000 dollars. Thus, it cost the North to pay the Southern postage, ook at another fact. When a surplus revenue accumulated in the treasury of the United States, it was so

divided among the States, that each slaveholder able to own five slaves received as much as four northern freemen; for every ten slaves, as much as seven Northern freemen; for every fifty slaves, as much as thirty-one freemen; and each slaveholder owning one hundred slaves drew as much as sixty-one freemen, and in that proportion for more or less in number. And thus they received of our proportion about

ggregate of Northern Money appropriated to build up slavery, drawn from the public treasury by the gov-

rnment, Do not lose sight of the facts above developed st. We have paid to supply the deficiencies in their slave labor system, in the shape of Southern losses, 856,000,000 dollars.

2d. We, in the North, are obliged to pay in fact, as a consequence, the whole government expenses, amounting annually to 33,000,000. Thirdly. The South have then drawn out that

money to build up slavery, over and above what has been appropriated to the North more than \$171,000,000. This has been appropriated to enlarge the borders of slavery, to recover fugitive slaves, and to support an extra and undue

The sums thus drawn from the surplus earn- all Foreign Ministers, Charge D'Affaires and ings of Northern industry, through the chan-nels of trade and our money institutions, every Northern Freemen however eminently qualified for office, and nominated slaveholding A committee was formed, after the great break- fill most of the important stations. Thus, of the down in 1837, to ascertain as far as possible the last twelve Judges of the Supreme Court, ten amount that the North have lost in the South for an indefinite period; & the following facts have appeared. They are truly startling. Maine, N. Hampeling and Vernous have been from the North.—Foreign Ministers, 30 last, 27 from the South, and 3 from the North. Consuls, 33 last, All South, and S from the North. Consults, 33 last, Hampshire and Vermont have lost in the South, 162,000,000, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and vy, chief officers, 52 last, 47 from the South, 25 last, 47 from the South, 25 last, 47 from the South, 26 last, 47 from the South, 27 last, 48 last, 48 last, 49 last and 5 from the North. Army, chief officers, 36 last, 28 from the South, and 8 from the North. While the North have furnished, since the revolution, 1,422,465 soldiers, the South only 283,-933. The great proportion of Secretaries and Clerks of the Bureaus have also been from the

South. And the South, have been able thereby to control the Senate and sanction all the nominations that pleased them, of a slaveholding President, by the casting vote of the Vice elections of Presidents pro tem, of the Senate, 61 have been from the South, and only 16 from the North. Ever since 1811, every speaker in the

QEERLIN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.-The annual Catalogue of the officers and students of giate course. The Freshman class numbers

SALT FOR Hogs.-Hogs, during the process of fattening, should be supplied with salt as often as once a week. It is no less ad-Five slaveholding presidents have received vantageous to them than to the ox, the \$1,000,000 from the treasury, while three North- cow, or the sheep, and when liberally given, is a preventive of many diseases to which, 50,000 from their continual confinement,& the effects of hearty food, they are inevitably exposed. Some hogs, also, are greatly benefitted by it, 100,000 and will partake of it once or twice a week as 1,000,000 eagerly, and to all appearance, with as good zest, as they do of corn or meal. Charcoal 200,000 is also highly salutary in its influences upon the

### CINCINNATI.

### Wednesday, January 4, 1843. The Tocsin of Liberty,

Has passed under the editorial control of C. T. Torrey, our Washington correspondent, during the

### Mr Leavitt,

a year. Printed at Albany.

Has announced his intention to go to Washinghe render such service to the Anti-slavery cause, as at Washington.

THE CONSTITUTION AND FUGITIVE SLAVES. On a review of our article of last week, enti tled Constitution and Fugitive Slaves, we are led to retract a portion, though happily an immaterial one, of our argument. We refer to that part, which would infer guilt on the part of the free States, from the alleged duty of the national legislature, to enforce the slaveholder's claim. and prescribe the mode of asserting it. We proceeded on the assumption that such was its duty, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court; unmindful at the time, that this decision was not the Constitution, and might yet be reversed. Our opinion is, and has been for years, that Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject---the clauses of the Constitution, in relation to fugitives from justice, and fugitives from service, being clauses of compact or treaty between the States, and conferring no power on the National Legislature to enforce them.

The rest of our argument, which is the main part, we believe to be sound.

### South Carolina Association.

This is an inquisition established in South Carolina, to prevent the people of that State from becoming tinctured with heretical notions. Park Dr. Channing's most eloquent discourse on belonging to the Yearly meeting. emancipation in the West Indies, but accompanied it with a miserable paragragh, slanderous of abolitionists, and apologizing for Dr. Channing. Notwithstanding this meanness, on complaint of the association, the agent of the New World in Charlestown, has been held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, for the high crime of circulating the number containing that discourse. It would be delightful now, if they would indict Park Benjamin, for sending incendiary documents into the kingdom of South Carolina, and demand him as a fugitive from justice, especially after his low obeisance to the knights of the whip.

# The Results.

Many of our friends predicted the most ruinous results from the Liberty movement. We could do nothing. We should throw the power into the hands of our bitterest foes. We would exasperate those, less hostile. Well, what are the facts?-Throughout the States you can scarcely find a made a striking advance in favor of human rights. In the Legislature, Democrats introduce a bil! for the repeal of the Black law the blackest that ever disgraced Ohio, and nearly all the Whigs, so exasperated against us, vote for the repeal. If there had been no Liberty movement, would there have been any such legislative action?

# A Domestic Institution.

CHAPTER SECOND.

While the various churches thus made them selves participants in the practice of Infanticide, their perceptions of the moral evils in other lands, became wonderfully quickened. They had heard of the cannibalism of some distant islands, and their bowels yearned with compassion. The immolation of widows in India, they grieved over incessantly; and when they heard of the multitudes of the children of Africa who were yearly torn from their homes, and carried into captivity by ciety," says Dr. Brooke, "I claim for it the right incline to him in preference to Mr. Van Buren. the European and American world, their mission- to approve whatever it believes to be worthy of This will perplex the little magician, who, howary zeal rose to its highest pitch. They got up Mission Boards and Committees, and sent out party. I claim for it equally the right to contheir agents North, South, East and West, to demn what it deems worthy of censure in either collect funds to humanize the cannibals, to chris- of them." \* tianize the Indians, to convert the people of Europe and America to a better religion. It was found obstructing the cause of immediate emanthe deep sympathies of a congregation of infant- to condemn it at once." killers, in behalf of the self-immolating widows ready to ween tears of blood.

lished missions in the four quarters of the globe; tween us. But, the question is---has an anti-sla- -but the defeat sustained by the whigs in nearly and the various Boards were exceedingly careful very society any right, by resolution, to declare, every state, shows that their favorite is not the to abstain from any censure or disapprobation of or imply, that in regard to slavery, the three par- available. General Scott has many advocates and the practice of infanticide, lest they might lessen | ties stand on the same footing---that there is as has lately seen proper, having been put down as the receipts into the treasury of the Lord.

There was a certain place called Losantiville, a no mean city, just on the confines of the islands, where infant-killing was daily practiced.— right, for such declaration or implication would lowing is a paragraph from a letter of Mr. Adams As drowning was thought the best mode of destroying life, the good people of the city were the concurrence of Dr. Brooke. Now, this was the Congressional district of Massachusetts, at eye-witnesses of the custom, there being but a nar- precisely the error of the Cadiz Convention, in Braintree, on the 17th of September last, when row channel between them and the islands just my estimation, although I did not believe it was commenting on the result of that compromise in

In this city, there were some thirty evangelical churches, that is, churches which claimed to preach from the letter of Dr. Brooke's correspondent Dixon's line, representing only persons, and those a pure, spiritual gospel. In some of them, infantkillers were communicants. All of them, through Convention of all intention to do the Liberty partheir respective church organizations, were asso- ty injustice. ciated in christian fellowship with the multitudes of christian people at the South who followed the customs of their country. With the sary for me to prove that the Liberty party was exception of two out of these thirty churches, not perfect in its principles or its policy---but only the present commander-in-chief of the army, one was open to the free discussion of the rela. that it was far in advance of either of the other though without naming him. I have since retions of Christianity to the system of infant-murder. parties, on the slavery question. In none, except these two, would you hear a word of reprobation of the practice from one tisan zeal, and charges me with claiming infalli- address, so far as respects him. year's end to another. In but two, was it allow- bility for the Liberty party. I did no such thing. ed to hold a monthly concert of prayer for It is far from being infallible—as far, as the Ohio

A large majority of them would not even read no- one idea, brother. beautifully they illustrated the wisdom of the I shall make but a few statements. erpent, and the mercy of the gospel!

The policy of one denomination presented a singular phenomenon. It was opposed on princi- it will be time enough to leave it. greater part of last winter. Our readers need ple to the taking of human life, for any reason not be told that his paper is conducted with spirit whatsoever, and had, in its organization, shut the political instrumentalities furnished by the Constillations, sympathize with the policy of the and ability. Mr. Torrey and Linneus P. Noble doors against any, guilty of such an act. But, it tution of the United States, it can do more to make States from which they come. have issued the prospectus of a daily Liberty pa- had grown to be a great sect, and had gradually of none effect, or no use, what are called the proper, to be called the "Daily Patriot," price \$5,00 degenerated under the corrupting influence of slavery clauses of it, than if it contented itself of what it had been. True, it bore its annual accompanied by any action. testimony against Infanticide, but, it was so quiet, ton, and report proceedings of Congress. We are deferential to infant-killers; it so assiduously kept ry, convinced, that if the system be thus insulated, "They (the Clay partisans.) have reduced the party glad of this. Without doubt, he is one of the itself aloof from the reformers, who had created it must fall. And if it cannot accomplish this ob- to a minority, from which it can never be retried best reporters in the Union; and no where can the excitement respecting the evil, that it had ject by one set of measures, it will try another. long ceased to exert much influence in favor of their leading men. This it was flattered with, in the event of an insurrection. ported Infanticide, thus spoke of its spirit.

"We learn that it has been solemnly enjoined upon friends, to avoid participation in any of the organized movements in relation to Infanticide: and to persevere in the old quiet way, and to bear testimony" against what they have been taught to believe a social evil. rather by example than precept, or, if by precept, not to step without pains to look into the views of the meeting here convened, without discovering that nothing is more slanderous than to class the Quaker and reformer together."

an address issued by the Yearly meeting of one of vile insurrection. Would it be establishing jus-Benjamin lately published in his New World, Preparative meetings, and to Friends individually, tablish a system of horrible injustice, which had

> all dear friends against joining or participating were called upon to put down? in the excitement and over active zeal of the so- Again, the same section which guaranties this rieties organized for the suppression of infant-kill- protection, pledges the power of the Union to ing; & to be careful about the publications against guaranty to each State a republican form of govthis practice, admitted into their families; as the ef- ernment. Would this guaranty be fulfilled by fect of all those books & papers must be pernicious re-imposing and re-riveting the chains of slave- election is nearly two years off, and we can fight which have the tendency to set one part of socie- ry, on a large portion, perhaps the larger porty against another, for Jesus Christ came not to tion, of the people of a State, who had risen in send a sword on earth, but peace, not to set a man insurrection against a most anti-republican form at variance against his father, and the daughter of oppression? In view of these considerations, against her mother, but harmonize even saint and I hold, that the federal Executive or Congress, sinner. Let such beware, who perceive that the if called upon to suppress domestic violence excitements of the day arclessening in their esti- under the form of a servile insurrection, would mation, the value of our religious testimonies, or be bound, by the oath taken, or affirmation made, awakening their feelings so much against Infan- to support the constitution of the United States, ticide, as to cause them to set light by the re- to restore domestic tranquility, not by re-estabstraints of the advice or discipline of our socie- lishing the cause of the commotion, not by rety; and seek quietness and retirement from enslaving the insurrectionists, but by suppress these things before it be too late.

"Friends are advised to be weighty & deliberate curing justice to both. in making appointments, to any of the important while a large portion of the Whig press has ful and trusty Friends, may be chosen, not those should be any source of perplexity to Liberty who have been over active against the practice of men. Infanticide, to the disregard of the advices and travail of the body."

### Dr. Brooke's Communication---The Liberty Party.

Dr. Brooke has not met the point of our argu ment. The Resolution of the Convention at Cadiz placed the Liberty, Whig and Democratic parties, on the same level, as it regarded slavery. This was unjust, as every one must admit. We do not ask the Ohio American, or the Ohio State, Society, to pass resolutions in favor of the Lib erty party; but we do ask, that, if either attempt to pass any resolutions about it, it will be careful to make a fair discrimination, between the policy of the Liberty party, and that of the two other

approval, in the Democratic, Whig or Liberty ever, stands the leastchance of being nominated by

"If the Liberty party, for any reason, should be beautiful to see a missionary agent, appealing to cipation, I should deem it the duty of the society.

of India-until the tender-hearted people were with him, as to these claims, and this view of gainst himself, and for Van Buren. the duty of his society? He knows I agree with So this republic of infant-murderers soon establism. There is no difference on these points beling what to do. The Clay partisans are bigoted

be false. And in this, I am sure, I must have an intentional error. And in this belief, I am ex- the Constitution of the United States, whereby the ceedingly happy to be confirmed by the extract Be it understood then, I now entirely acquit the south of that line, representing persons, property,

The reader will perceive, that in order to show of power and trust, under the government of the the injustice of the resolution, it was not neces-

But Dr. Brooke thinks I am led away by par- and I very cheerfully correct the statement in my its total extinction. Nine-tenths of the pastors shrunk from the open avowal of As to partisan zeal I eschew it; I never was a nion, to the extreme injustice suffered by them in

fanticide. O, these evangelical churches-how relations of political party to the Constitution, but aggravated tenfold by the nature of the prop-

Whenever the Liberty party of Ohio shall be

This party holds that by availing itself of the

so unaggressive, so placid; its testimony was so liver the free states from all connection with slave- ser.

long ceased to exert much influence in favor of its principles. In fact, so agreeable was its poli- tor's argument, there is one part of it, we feel frauded Gen. Jackson of his rights; of having de-Although we did not intend to reply to the Docicy to the infant-killers, that it not unfrequently impelled to notice—the part which touches the stroyed the Tariff to save the necks of traitors and

pliment the prudence of an organization, whose provision. Domestic violence may spring from his patriotism by bleeding for his country; the integrity they feared. After a yearly meeting in other causes than slavery; and it is a curious fact, scars of whose honorable wounds are more one of the Southern islands, a press which suphitherto has been applied to for protection, have happened in the free states.

pose. Every one must applaud this "spirit of love" the government, if properly called upon; how to agitation of anti-slavery principles. The New consideration.

The Constitution of the United States was constructed, "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility." In the light of the Preamble, announcing these To illustrate the policy, which was so ac- objects, the Federal Executive and Congress would the Northern islands to the Quarterly, Monthly & tice, and ensuring domestic tranquility, to re-esutterly destroyed domestic tranquility, and orig-"We are again concerned," say they, "to warn insted the violence which the federal authorities

ing the violence of both master and slave, se-

So far as this section of the constitution is

A word in conclusion to my friend, the Doctor. Considering that you are a nonresistant, while I am but a peace man, it is somewhat Liberty party." Lsberty Prsse. strange you should be so much more belligerent than I am. You seem to think that there ought to be a regular pitched battle between the Ohio American Society, and the Liberty party. Well, there shall be none, if I can help it. But if there should be, I won't be a combatant. I would rather any time, shake a friend by the hand, than knock him over the noddle.

# President-Making.

As President-making is not much in our line, just now, we shall but glance at the various at- as we progress." tempts at this kind of manufacture, in progress. Calhoun has resigned his seat in the Senate, "As a member of the Ohio Am. Anti-slavery so- a candidate. Some of the southern states in-

> the party. Richard M. Johnson has been nominated in Cincinnati by some choice spirits among the democrats, but, it is all a farce.

General Cass has been brought forward, and we presume, would be nothing loath to be President; but, he will have to wait awhile. Buchanan seems Does my friend mean to intimate, that I differ to have been laid aside. Benton has come out a-

The whig party is sorely troubled, not know much to approve, or as little to censure, in the a slaveholder by Mr. Adams, in his address to Whig and Democratic parties, as the Liberty par- his consitutents, to write a communication to the

> Sirs;-In the Address to my Constituents of House of Representatives is composed of two classes of members, those north of Mason and hundred millions of dollars in human beings, I stated the enormous disproportion of all the offices

> Jnion, held by the citizens of the Southern or slave holding section of the Union; and in the specific enumeration of individuals, I included ceived a communication from General Scott himself, informing me that he is not a slaveholder,

My statement was made, not with the intention of casting reproach on any one, but for the pur-

opposition to the practice. None, except two, engaged in any active effort against it, and these became, on that account, exceedingly unpopular.

A large majority of them would not even read no-A large majority of them would not even read notices of meetings to discuss the great evil of In
In regard to the remarks of Dr. Brooke, on the

North—an inequality humiliating enough in itself,

> erty represented,
>
> To this view of the subject, it is altogether immaterial, whether the individual public officers infound compromising with slavery, in point of fact, vested with the power of the nation, are or are not themselves slaveholders. As citizens of slave holding states, they will, of course, in all cases affecting directly or indirectly the peculiar

The Lancaster Union and Sentinel, Pa. an ably conducted political paper, advocates the claims of popularity. It was, some said, but the shell with simple denunciation of these provisions, un- Scott, and opposes Clay, for this reason, among others, that, he has tightened the rivets of slave-The great object of the Liberty party is, to de- ry in our country. It thus berates the compromi-

ed, unless it be by the same means that restored it in 1840—viz: By the selection, as our candidate, was made the subject of eulogium, by some of support pledged by the Union, to the slaveholders, the rivets of Slavery in our land; of having driven tighter the rivets of Slavery in our land; of having helped in the event of an insurrection. their leading men. This it was flattered with, as a tribute to its wisdom, although the reformers were uncharitable enough to insinuate that, the supporters of Infanticide would never compliment the prudence of an organization, whose seek to govern men without knowing their hearts." Will the Sentinel and Union advocate the claims

Eut, should servile insurrection be the form of of General Scott on the broad ground of his oppoof violence demanding interposition, it is by no tion to slavery—of his desire to loosen the rivets means certain that the power of the Union could of slavery? Will General Scott avow adherence be used Constitutionally, for the reduction of the to the creed of the Liberty party? One thing apslaves to their original condition. For one, I pears certain-no slaveholder can draw out the do not believe that it could be so used. To sup- full vote of either the democratic or whig party press the violence, clearly would be the duty of in the free states. This is so much gained by the on the part of Friends; and no one can take the to suppress it, would be a legitimate question for York Commercial Advertises in debating the question with the New York American says;

"One fact has been conclusively demonstrated by the results of the late elections—no Whig candidate for the Presidency who is a slaveholder can poll the full whig vote of the State of New York, by many thousands. The same remark is true of Ohio, and of every New England state. We ask ceptable to the infant-killers, we shall quote from have to decide on the mode of suppressing a ser- the American to respond to this proposition—year

The Commercial is in the confidence of Mr. Webster, we presume. Finally, James G. Birney stands forth as a candidate, nominated by the National Liberty Convention, a year ago last going Liberty paper. It is published at Armes-

Most of the Liberty papers have run his name up to their mast head, and our brother Leavitt seems anxious for the Philanthropist to do the same. Wait awhile, brother. The [presidential now for our principles, better than a candidate for the Presidency. When the time shall come for special action on this point, he may rest as sured that it will be in accordance with principle, and regardful of harmony in our ranks.

# Coming up to the Standard.

We are glad to see our New York friends comng up to the standard of Ohio Liberty\*-partyism. Just before the election in that State, a state Liberty address was issued, made up largely of extracts from our Liberty addresses, and my article entitled Monstrous Alliance and its results. Of ourse it was excllent. We hope our New York friends will come on to perfection.

\* "Inefficient and partial as have been the with it. views of the Ohio Abolitionists, in their aims, ob- 6. To equalize representation, and make the government, tain is the heart of every human being that has zation, we do not despair of their eventually oming to the radical standard of the New York

# Liberty Press. N. Y.

The Cazenovia Abolitionist, and Friend of Man have been united under the title of Liberty Press, which is now published at Utica, by Wesley Bailey, edited by James C. Jackson. Its editor is idefatigable, and makes a highly interesting and useful paper. From some late numbers, we are gratified to perceive that the points of disagreement between us are lessening. "Go on brethren! We shall harmonize more thoroughly

Those New York abolitionists are a pretty clever set of fellows, notwithstanding their occasionwith a view doubtless of being taken taken up as al proneness to think us Back-woods Liberty men, behind the times.

# The More Favorable on the Whole.

A friend, in Stark county, on discontinuing his paper, informs us, that he disapproves of our political action, for the effect of it has been to defeat the party, on the whole the more favorable to our the insertion of the following pointed article from lates from a semi-official article in a late Mexithe Watchman of the Valley:

# A CIVIL INSTITUTION.

A CIVIL INSTITUTION.

The German empire consists of thirty-three independent, sovereign States, united under one Federal head, the German diet, which is held every year at Frankfort on the Maine.—In this respect, the German Constitution very much resembles that of the United States. The city of Hamburg, and a few villages in its immediate vicinity, compose one of those associated sovereign States. In this ancient and well ordered Commonwealth, the laws are very severe against that kind of unregulated prostitution which prevails in the great cities of England and America. Yet the city has its full share of licentiousness, and the matter is regulated after the following fashion: When a woman wishes to pursue the calling of a prostitute, she must bring to the magistrate of the city a certificate from the minister of the parish to which she belongs, that she has been baptised, confirmed, and received the Lord's supper; that is, as a regular member of the church; and also a certificate from a physician that she is in good health and condition. She then receives a license to live on the wages of prostitution for a limited paried and the search of the tendent. She then receives a license to live on the wages of prosti-tution for a limited period, and at the end of that period the certificate and license must be renewed, or she cannot egally continue the practice of her profession

legally continue the practice of her profession.

The grounds alleged in justification of those, to us, strange regulations, are these. In all great cities prostitution always has existed, and always will exist, as the experience of all ages has shown; it is a necessary evil; and since it must and will be practised, it is better that it be practised in a cleanly and orderly, than in an uncleanly and disorderly manner, in a way that will not outrage public decency and injure the public health, rather than in any way that will do both.

Prostitution in the commonwealth of Hamburg, then, is a civil institution, if legalizing any practice, and regulating it by law, can make it such. It has every feature of a civil institution which the practice of slaveholding has or can have in these United States. If there is any difference between the two things, in respect to the point of their being civil institutions in the respective countries where they exist. I would thank any man to show wherein the difference con-

Now for a practical question: Would it be wrong for acclesiastical body in the city of Hamburgh to pass reso ecclesiastical body in the city of Hamburgh to pass resolutions declaring their disapprobation of LEGALIZED as well as ILLEGAL prostitution, on the ground that it is contrary to the law of God, because it is a civil institution in the state where they reside? Were they to do so, would they be told by Orthodox synods and presbyteries in America that Christ and the apostles never meddled with civil institutions, but devoted themselves to their appropriate work of presching the gospel? the civil and domestic instutions of a neighboring State of your own confederation. Hamburg is a sovereign State under the same national Congress with Prussia. Let alone her civil institutions and preach the gospel."

I hope the "Eastern Man," who is writing letters to Dr. Beecher in the Philadelphia Christian Observer, will enlighten us on this matter. We wish to do right, but to convince us that the action of the Cincinnati convention on the subject of sive-holding was wrong, we need some more powerful argument than this everlasting ding-dong about a CIVIL INSTITUTION.

As to the inherent evils of the civil institutions of Ham burg and the Southern States, it is notorious that Slave-holding includes every one of the specific evils that belongs to prostitution, and ten thousand others besides.

Let us suppose, that in this "ancient & well ordered commonwealth," there had existed for a long while two great parties, similar to our whigs and democrats, like these, striving about important questions of finance &c. Some of the citizens becoming indignant at the idea of licensing fornication, would avail themselves of existing political organizations, to put an end to the system. All their efforts are in vain. One party, the Conservative, is un willing to act against it, but would have the restrictions upon it kept up. It goes for the license-policy. The other party, the Radicals, is for unrestricted postitution. It would have restraint removed, and every woman licensed, who applies. Every one can see, that the conservatives, are more favorable on the whole, to the

cause of order and purity. But these citizens are not to be satisfied with negations. They think it shameful, wicked, that the license of the State should be given to prostitution, and therefore resolve to choose men, who will go for the total annihilation of the license system. The first effect of their action is, to throw the whole power into the hands of the radicals, the enemies of all reform. "There-see what you have done," cries, a short-sighted friend of purity-by your premature, ill-judged political action, you have over- the date. We trust he will be more punctual thrown the party, more favorable to us, on the hereafter. whole, and placed in power, the worst enemies we have." How would such reasoning be regarded by our friend in Stark county? What would he think of an advocate of moral reform, in Hamburgh, supporting a party, which was decided in its support of licensed prostitution, lest another party might triumph, which was in favor not only of this civil institution, but disposed to remove certain restrictions from it?

### Essex Transcript.

The Essex Transcript, hitherto a local paper, has come out in an enlarged form, a thorough bu."v, Massachusetts, by Pettergill and Hood .-We like the paper; it shows talent and industry, and besides, takes the ground of the Ohio Liberty party, in an article, which the Emancipator endorses. We subjoin it.

OUR OBJECT'.

What does the Liberty Party propose to do? This is he question. We answer:

1. To rescue the General Government from the control 1. 10 rescue the General Government from the control and overseership of slavery; to place at the head of its affairs men who will endeavor to give practical effect to the Declaration of Independence, and the spirit of the U. States Constitutton, which was adopted, according to its own preamble, "to establish justice and promote the bless ings of Liberty."

2. To abolish slavery and the great slave market in the District of Columbia.

U. S., as without interfering with slavery in the South, a safe landing. The cause of human rights is shall forever separate the free states from all connection the most popular one in the world. Its found

s it professes to be, republican, by striking out from the Constitution the clause which gives to slave-holders political power in proportion to their amount of property in

Here, so far as political action is concerned, our missi is at an end. We seek not to interfere with the slave code. of South Garolina and Virginia, save by the same MORAL SUASION which we can use with the Bey of Tunis or the Emperor of Brazil. All we seek for by political action, is, in a constitutional way, to secure to Liberty and free labor as much of the care and solicitude of Government as Slavery and Slave Labor now enjoy—to conform our national legisletion and diplomacy to the interests of Freedom rather than those of its opposite—to leave slavery where the framers of the Gonstitution professed to leave it, with the states in which it exists, and in the language of Elbridge Gerry, to "GIVE NO SANCTION TO SLAVERY"—to induce Congress simply to undo its own work in re-erecting the slave laws of Virginia and Maryland in the District of Columbia, and in sanctioning, from time to time, those of Florida.

Is this more than we ought, as men and Christians,

# Our Relations with Mexico.

The pacific nature of our present relations with Mexico is certainly to be wondered at, when we remember the character of our minister to that power, and his past conduct in relation to Texas. It would seem, indeed, from the folcause. We shall say a word on this point, after lowing paragragh, which the Intelligencer transcan paper, as if all difficulties with our neighbors were settled.

> "Translated for the National Intelligencer from Elcensor de vera cruz," of November 10.

> ounce to our readers that all the difficulties which have been pending between the two naions have been definitively arranged. This is moment of his arrival at the capital, has manifested the most lively sentiments of friendship and harmony with Mexico, and has given the pest proof in favor of our government by acceding on his part to every thing that could conciliate the interest of the two people.
>
> Mr. Thompson, moreover, and now for the

first time, being persuaded of the merit of Sr. Almonte, our Minister in that Republic, recomnended him personally and effectively; hence t has been that he is spoken of there in the most flattering manner with respect to our relations, and the conduct of our Government is much praised for having nominated General Almonte his capacity to conclude at all times any difficulthat may arise between the two countries. and to preserve at all times the best and closes harmony.

How the difficulties have been adjusted-what has been demanded-what conceded, are matters to be revealed. But, the rumour is, that California has been ceded to the United States! Have the slaveholders then abandoned their designs on Texas? Far from it. They bide their are a good hand at beating up for Conventions, time. Look at the map. California and Texas, but rather slack in attendance, one reason of and the portion of Mexico running up between which is, our presence is constantly required at them, with their Pacific and Gulf Harbours. ad- this post. We will do what we can to have Ohio ded to the Southerna States would make a grand represented at the great Indiana gathering. slaveholding republic!

If California be ceded, what safety for the territory of Mexico, between it and Texas? The whole tract would finally be given up-it would be necessary to make our possessions compact, to give us a good boundary. But, would the South consent to have slavery excluded from this immense region of country? No-no-the very object of extending our borders to the South and South West, is to add power to the slaveholding interest. We should like to hear more about this treaty. The 21st rule cannot exclude discussion on slavery, when it shall he brought before Congress.

### Next Friday Evening!

And what of Friday evening? A great deal .-Let every abolitionist who can, he at my office on that evening, at 7 o'clock, and he will hear of something that concerns him much. We want to talk over our State Convention at Columbus, and prepare for the great County Convention, to be held at Sharon, next week, &c. &c.

### Our Own Affairs.

We have thrown ourselves on our subscribers, and they are responding to our appeals, in a most praiseworthy manner. For the encouragement of those, who have felt almost disheartened, we will just state, that within the last two weeks, we have received about a hundred new subscribers. There is a spirit among Ohio abolitionists, that will not suffer the Philanthro. pist to go down. Let our friends not grow weary in well-doing, and we shall go on our way re-

### Congress. Nothing of interest has taken place in this bo-

dy. Our Washington correspondent is behind

### Ohio Legislature,

Our letters from Columbus contain notices of very thing of interest there. State Convention.

# Proceedings next week. Mr. Morris who

has just returned, says it was the finest Liberty Convention he ever attended.

# Select Committee.

A select committee of five, has been appointed by the House of Representatives of this State, to consider and report on all petitions respecting colored people.

### Convention in Indiana.

LIBERTY, Dec. 26th, 1842.

DR. BAILEY: Dear Sir-On the 12th of next month we expect to sound the Tocsin of Liberty, and hoist the flag of equal laws and equal justice in the State of Indiana, The Secretary of the Central Committee is authorized to announce in the columns of the Philanthropist and Freeman. that the Ball of political action will be put in motion at Salem, Union county, Ia., on the 12th District of Columbia.

3. To abolish the infamous slave laws of the territory of Florida; and at all events to refuse the entrance of any new slave state into the Union.

4. To make our commonwealth a free state indeed, by prohibiting any person who holds office under any law of the state, from aiding or abetting in arresting persons claimed as fugitive slaves; and forbidding the use of our jails or public property in detaining such alleged fugitives.

High at Salem, Union county, 1a., on the 12th next month, (January.) Our candidates for executive officers will be with us. Our prospects are fair. We have the wind & tide in our favor; every gale rolls on the waves of persecution, and every tide swells the current of slander and detraction, which by the by only tend der and detraction, which by the by only tend 5. To obtain such amendment of the Codstitution of the to direct the vessel of truth to a safe harbor and the most popular one in the world. Its foun-

den, and will continue to be so until the last son of our race will draw his last breath. When we plead this cause, then we plead the native sentiments of all mankind, whether savage, christian, or pagan. No one of all our numerous race was, or ever will be willing to be a slave. The fountain of the human soul with all its mighty resources is what we have to draw Justice and truth are mighty, and who can withstand them. On the 12 January 1843, we shall in Indiana, unfold the Banner, inscribed upon its ample folds, Justice, man's inalienable right, equal laws, the self-evident truths of right, equal laws, the self-evident truths of our nation's charter, and the Golden Rule of erty Party; and shall persevere in its support, until it accomplishes its work, or until the old parties shall assume right ground on this subject, and take the business into their fair, and so they are, We have tried the vessel own hands. that carries the triumphant Banner of equity and love to man. In the storms of faction, and the tempests of sin and cruelty, it can and will outride every gale of malignity, while its course is still on ward and unward to the port of neace. At our Convention at Salem, of this county, (Union,) we expect a rallying of the champions of the man-blessing and God-honoring cause. Without hickory brooms, hickory trees, coon skins, log cabins and hard cider, we expect in the name of our insulted institutions,

in the name of man's primeval nature and dignity, and in the name of our common Father of all flesh, to assemble and blow the Trump for It is with the greatest satisfaction we anthe jubilee of our common country, & the world. We expect our candidates for Governor, and Lieut. Governor, with Dr. H. P. Bennett, and ertainly due to the influence of Mr. Thompson, other good and true men of our State with us.-Minister of the United States, who, from the We most earnestly wish to see on that occasion, our never-tiring Editor of the Philanthropist, Dr. Bailey, and the indefatigable, aged A. Buffum. We want to see there too, the noble spirited & efficient friends of the cause, Messrs. Morris, Chase, Lewis, Brisbane, Thomas, Wattles, Dr. Brooke & S. Brooke, Blanchard, and Shed, of Dayton, and all others that can or will come .-Come one, come all. Dr. Bailey, extend to them through the columns of your paper, our solicitous invitation, and you will do us a favor. We invite abolitionists of all shades, whether for po-Minister, since the best opinion is formed of litical action or not, we regard them all with us. They aim at the overthrow of slavery, and we will give them the right hand in the cause.

Yours in the cause of humanity. JAMES THOMAS, Sec'y.

Z. CASTERLINE, Committee.

We hope the call will be responded to. We

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### Another Important Decision.

ranks gained since the election.

An important decision was made to-day, by refusing his vote in one of the Southern counties. and a half breed Indian had sued the judges of be assigned them. election for the same cause in one of the Northern Counties. The Court decided that both had a it is settled law in Ohio, that some colored men have a right to vote, and that every body nected with the question. nearer white than mulatto is a good enough white candidate be only one. This is a step.

Yours truly. A. J. W.

P. S. Your suggestions shall be attended to.

### Columbus.

COLUMBUS Dec., 29th, 1842. Dear Mr. Editor; Our Liberty Convention has adjourned after a most interesting and harmonious session, which I trust will not be without its effects on the progress of the great cause of Liberty and Justice. We have every reason for encouragement and perseverance. Our numbers are increasing and since the organization of the Liberty party, the influence of anti-slavery men has vastly augmented. Politicians now respect and favor us. who so long as we were content to remain harnessed in the traces of the pro-slavery parties cared nothing about us, or if they thought of us at all, despised us for petitioning the Legislature for redress of grievances, without voting to make them redress them.

This evening, (I am writing now, eleven at night,) we had a meeting at the United States' He showed that the work was one of general Court House. The turn out was very respectable, and the room was quite full. Messrs. Morris the Legislature, and of the members of the Bar was igation of the Western waters, and for the Cum- Co., corner 4th and Main sts. there. I hope what they heard will do them good. Mr. Chase's topics were the relation of the General Government to slavery; the supremacy of the al highway, the extensive sea-board of this counslave power in the general government, and the try. effect of the slave policy on the prosperity of the country. Mr. Morris touched also on these topics, but confined himself principally to the injustice and impolicy of the Black Laws of Ohio. 1 bly to a resolution presented a day or twos

National Convention for the Vice Presidency, and to suggest to the Committee of that Convention the propriety of referring the subject of the nomination to a future general convention, and therefore, the Convention passed a resolution approving of his course, and inviting the Liberty men of the United States to meet in convention at Buffathe United States to meet in convention at Butta-lo on the 28th of June next, to act on the subject of that nomination, and any other matters which may come before them; and recommending that votes in Convention be taken by states, each state them.

30. The speaker with promptness, said "the speaker without food from 12 to 24 hours previous—to be cut up the following day—n fine saw the majority of delegates present for each state

Intosh for spoliations among his corn stocks by the

Some debate arose on a bill to relieve one Mc
cut with a clever without disfiguring or loosening the meat from the bones. casting the vote of their state.

The Legislature is doing but little. The bill troops in that disgraceful negro hunt—the Florida war.

At a quarterly meeting of the George Town

dissolving the connexion of the said State Socidiciary Committee, year 22, nays 19. ety, with the American Anti-slavery, acted prestanding of the points at issue. 2d. Resolved.

That the American Anti-slavery Society, and its auxilliary, in this State, the Ohio American

ISAAC LEWIS, Sec'ty. P.S. The above should have been forwarded but from the neglect of forwarding them.

this place on the 11th and 12th of January, is for thought due from it, to a sovereign state. I have only time to write you a the purpose of discussing the sin of Slave-holding This same Henry A. Wise is not willing that a such as priskets, ioins, rips, rumps, rounds and flanks, omitting shoulder pieces, necks, shins,

excellent speeches to-day. One in particular, Do not be afraid because Sharon is a small place. ion was against the law. from Mr. Gass, a plain farmer from Richland coun- We have large hearts, and will accommodate all ty, delighted every body. Our friends are in ex- who will come. One of our neighbors remarked cellent spirits, and represent our prospects ahead to me that he would accommodate as many in his as most encouraging everywhere. Some of the house as he had puncheons in his floor, and then he would send the rest to the barn. This is the feelmembers of the Convention are recruits to the ing of many in this place who sympathise with those who are in bounds as bound with them.

Strangers are invited to call on any one of the the Supreme Court. A colored man, nearer white following committee :-- Simon Hagarman, Benj. then mulatte, had sued the judges of election for Hagarman, John Buler, E. R. Glenn, John Van Zant, John McLaughlin, J. Cable; and places will

The meeting will commence at 10 o'clock, A M., with Prayer for one hour. And at 11 o'clock, Professor Stowe, of Lane Seminary, is t right to vote. Judge Read dissented. So now deliver an opening address, after which there will be discussions on the various points con-

Brethren, come filled with the good spirit, and man to make a Governor, if the majority of his He whose ear is ever open to the cry of the patriotism would be found in the Democrats to ecution without interest where the Bank sues him,) poor and oppressed, will preside over our delib carry on the government. erations and soon shall we see every chain broken, and the oppressed go free.

Yours, for the oppressed

Sharon Dec. 28th 1842. N. B. Convention to meet Wednesday, Jan.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, 12 mo., 23, 1843. FRIEND BAILEY:

Nothing important was before the Senate yesterday. The bill to refund Gendebate, which lasted nearly all the day. The House resolved itself into Committee of

the whole. G. N. Briggs in the chair. The motion pending, was on striking out 50,000 from the appropriation to prosecute the coast survey. B. Burnell, of Mass. having the floor spoke at some length against the motion to strike out .well as to the East, and he was surprised that

After some further debate, the appropriation

To day the House met at 10 o'clock, agreea- lbs., 6 iron hoops. still indomitable veteran in the cause of real de-House proceeded to the consideration of private mocracy, speak with greater energy and power.

By the way I must not omit to mention that Mr. Morris announced to the Convention his intention, unusually great, not less than 130 were passed. to decline the acceptance of the nomination of the A motion was made by J. Thompson, of Missishaving as many votes as Presidential electors, and there were loud demonstrations of satisfaction.

months has failed in the House, and all attempts asked leave to introduce a long resolution inquired. The first man trims and makes any necessato bring it before the House again have also failed. ing into the legality of dams across the Susque-It deserved its fate, for it was no doubt, intended hana by which the annual gregarious cruises of and fills up the interstices with salt, then passes to enable the Banks to keep up a circulation of the shad were intercepted. The resolution was not the piece to the other, who finishes the rubbing notes of foreign and perhaps insolvent corporations, not redeemable at all events when paid out.
The Circuit Court will probably adjourn this

The Circuit Court will probably adjourn this

The Circuit Court will probably adjourn this countenance (if there ever was any wear gloves. The following day some saltpetre week. The Supreme Court still has a considerathere,) for since he erected a board fence across to be dissolved and put into the vat, or some curvisions of the law, if they refuse or neglect to ble number of cases to dispose of. It is understood here, that the Judges of the Supreme Court received such a polite and good humored compli- down and covered in its own made pickle. If the man of the Valley. are equally divided on several questions, among ment from the latter, he has worn a very sour meat is not perfectly clean to be rinsed or washed which are the liability of individual stockholders face. "Oliver Oldschool" has pai nted off this whilst packing.

son that it has now done its worst; also a peti-[Harrison Co., Ohio,] Anti-slavery Society, held tion, praying that as they believe the great want fine imposed upon him, was referred to the Ju- inside the ribs.

In the House, Henry A. Wise, presented, on maturely; and without consulting the wishes of their constituents at home upon a full under-leave, a resolution from the Legislature of Virginia Salt, to be rubbed time using the salt of ginia, soliciting their Senators and representa- a small quantity of saltpetre; to be packed in tives in Congress, to use their best endeavors to procure the passage of a bill refunding to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed on him in 1815, [with Anti-slavery Society, have our full confidence, Mr. Wise read the resolution, and was proceeding to speak of the patriotism which dictated this act in the Legislature of his state, when C. Morgan inquired whether the remarks of the gentle- to 700 lbs., well fed; the whole carcass may be for publication immediately after their passage, man from Va. were in order. The Speaker said used excepting the shins and coarse neck pieit was not in order to debate the question. Wise ces.

said he did not wish to debate the question, but to The Convention that is called to be held at bespeak from this House, the respect which he

few words. The State Liberty Convention met, and its remedy. We invite Christians of all de- resolution from the sovereign State of Vermont marrow-bones, &c. and organized to-day. A first-rate address' and nominations, and all philanthropists to meet with should be presented at all even when in order, resolutions were reported by a committee, of us, and to take a part in our deliberations. We much less to have its presentation accompanied which Mr. Chase was chairman. The address invite all warm Abolitionists-all who are convery as any body, but are not yet convinc- resolution was referred to a committee of the

The House then proceeded to the consideration of Miami, and Taylor of Trumbull, are Secretaries. with us, and be permitted to take a part in our of the Bill to repeal the Bankrupt law. L. Saldeliberations. We intend to maintain the right tonstall of Mass, having the floor addressed the House against the repeal, alledging that it was good market. Provision will be made for all who will come. not a party question and denied that public opin-

> J. B. Dawson a democratic member from Louisiana, was in favor of the law, he said it had put a check to a disastrous credit system which had injured the business in every part of the country. He was in favor of an amendment of the law but

Caleb Cushing entertained the House for some time, not so much on the subject of Bankrupt law copies ordered to be printed. (which he is in favor of retaining with some modification) as about the Executive, the political parhis interest in pursuing the course he had.

Cushing said that if the party who had a majority in Congress did not assist in carrying on the government it would become a duty to seek aid from the minority[a voice, "good."] If the Whigs would clog the wheels of government, he trusted

Respectfully,

Important to the West.

From the Chronicle

Knowing that there is great interest felt by the whole community, particularly in the West, in the late modification of the Tariff of Great Britain relative to provisions, and also to manufacture them in a manner suitable to that

in packing. It was furnished by a Commission eral Jackson's fine, led to a warm amd animated Merchant of London, who has been in the provis-

> whole West for the purpose of giving information, and has in many instances made advances, and is prepared to do so to a larger extent if the provisions are packed according to the direc-

Any person feeling an interest in the trade and wishing to make any shipments, can obtain and Chase addressed the audience with their accustomed ability. A number of the members of he had voted to make improvements in the nav- to the undersigned at the house of G. Lucker &

ach, 200 lbs.; wood bound and two iron hoops. Tierces of middles do., 6 to 12 pieces, 336 lbs. two iron hoops.

M. RANNEY.

Tierces of India do. 53 pieces, 6 lb. each, 318 Tierces of prime Mess Beef, 28

each, 304 lbs. 2 or 4 iron hoops. Bladders of Lard, packed in Tierces of chaff.

Kegs of Lard, 20 to 28 lbs. Bales or boxes of Middles, in dry salt, 4 to 6 in

Ox tougues in pickle, 12 in each keg. Pigs tongues in do., 100 lbs. do. FEED.

The cattle should not be fatted on oil-cake, nor the hogs be fed on nut or distillery food, which is very objectional.

SLAUGHTERING.

should be used when the bones cannot be clean SALTING.

The meat when cut up to be thrown on large of February. The question was taken and neg- the stage coach in which the mail was carried. to extend the charters of the existing Banks six About Shad-Fish. -J. Snyder of Pennsylvania, dressers or tables, where two men are to be stationwith salt and passes the piece into a large tank or peal a law and

In Packing, plenty of Turks Island or St. Ubes that Institution in payment of debts. I am sorry to say that Judge Read has been quite ill but is now convalescent.

A. J. W.

In Packing, plenty of Turks Island or St. Ubes salt to be put at the top and bottom ends of the cask, and the top layers of meat to be packed in edgeways as tight as possible to retain the salt at the top.

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In Packing, plenty of Turks Island or St. Ubes salt to be put at the top and bottom ends of the cask, and developes the genius of every other. War is the parent of armies; from them proceeded debts, and taxes; armies, and taxes; armies, and taxes; armies, for bringing the MANY under rick, Foot & Chancey, E. Foot, Mrs. Dearn War is the parent of armies; from them proceeded debts, and taxes; armies, and debts, and taxes; armies, from them proceeded debts, and taxes; armies, and taxes; armies, from them proceeded debts, and taxes; armies, and taxes; armies, from them proceeded debts, and taxes; armies, and t

weigh from 140 to 180 lbs.

That the annual meeting of the Ohio State peal, and some the continuation of the Bankrupt out. The tierce to weigh 336 lbs. nett, and the Anti-slavery Society, at Massilon in 1840, in Law. The bill to refund to General Jackson the the outside. In salting, do not break the skir

> bales; boxes or casks with clean salt. INDIA PORK.

Cut in the same manner can be cured in dry

Is made from hogs of about 200 lbs., the fair run of the hog may be admitted, but some curers only select your mess pieces, which obtain a better price.

PRIME MESS BEEF, (IN TIERCES.) The cattle to weigh, dead, not less than 600

The cattle to weigh 800 lbs. and upwards, as fat as possible—to consist of selected pieces,

Lard had better be melted over steam or water to prevent burning; to be drawn from the boiler by a tap into the bladder or keg, and imdoption of unconstitutional rules prohibiting at any mediately be dipped into cold water; to be fretime or under any circumstances the reception of quently skimmed whilst boiling, and only leaf certain resolutions from sovereign States. The lard to be used. Inferior lard to be made by it- able Christian spirit, cannot but lead to a more

For Bacon and Hams I shall give particulars at another time, both these articles requiring great care in their manufacture, and promising the least profit—the duty being three and a hal dollars the 112 lbs. Legs of pork in pickle may perhaps fiind a

Ox and Pigs tongues to be cut with a fair pro-

Indiana Legislature.

On the 16th, the President laid before the Senate, a communication from the Governor, enclosing a report of Wm. Cooper, Visitor to the State Prison. By which it appears that in June, there were As she was returning from school, it being dark, she walked off the wall into the pond. She re-Referred to the State Prison Committee, and 500 mained in the water upwards of an hour before

Several petitions of a private nature were presented, after which a number of resolutions ties &c. He replied to some remarks of T. D. were adopted, among which was one in relation Arnold of Tenn., in relation to D. Webster's po. to the support of a free school for at least three sition, and contended that the latter had sacrificed months, by subscription, where there was not forget that some poorer brother or sister may sufficient school funds on hand to sustain a

Several Bills were then offered, among which

By Mr. West. in relation to the treasury notes when offered in payment of debts owing the State Bank of Indinna, (providing that when Bank scrip is refused the debtor shall have 2 years stay of exread and ordered to a second reading.

that the Senate will, the House concurring, elect a Senator at 3 P. M. A long discussion ensued, from which it appears that several counties were eration the alarming increase of places to sell in unrepresented, and the Senate is waiting for in- toxicating drinks. The galleries were reserv nstructions. The debate ended by a motion to for the ladies. lay on the table, which resulted yeas 28, nays 22. So it was laid on the table on the 16th.

a paper without being liable to a five dollar fine as now,) read and ordered to a second reading. The annexed statement will probably be read with much interest by those who are interested ed and the bill to postpone the sale of delinquent York sold at 1-2 per cent discount. lands was taken out of its place in the orders of the day and read a third time. Mr. Wright mov-Merchant of London, who has been in the provise ed to re-commit the bill with instructions to alone who have taken possesseion of a portion of the last twenty years, and the public mend [cries of No! No! from all parts of the loles who have taken possesseion of a portion of the loles who have taken possesseion of a portion of the loles who have taken possesseion of a portion of the loles who have taken possesseion of a portion of the loles who have taken possesseion of a portion of the loles who have taken possesseion of a portion of the loles who have taken possesseion of a portion of the loles who have taken possesseion of a portion of the loles who have taken possesseion of may rely upon its being correct in all the partic- chamber,] so that all back taxes up to 1841 may the Cherokee country, that they must remove the settled in full by paying the original amounts the first of November inst. Alligator, who is with sax per cent. interest up to the date of payment.

> Quite a lengthy debate followed, which ended by a motion to L'y on the table and resulted yeas 40 and navs 8.

On the 21st, the President laid before the Sen-Seminoles will be renewed on our western fro ate, a communication from Mr. Bright, State tier, Agent. Several Bill from the House were then read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. McCaughey, from the Judiciary committee, reported that it was inexpedient to provide that debts contracted after March 1st, should not be subjected to the appraisemens law. He explain-Barrels of Prime Mess Pork, 50 pieces of 4 lb. Supplementation of the reasons which governed the committee in their action. They thought the true policy of the will be pursued on the Bank Charters. A m country now was to restrain the credit, and if the appraisement law was suspended after March, t would induce an extension of credits by merchants andothers.

doption. Which turned on the subjection of peronal property to appraisement.

The House on the 12th was engaged in discuss-

debate on the defalcations of the State Librarian, sold so low as to pay actual expenses, and allow

when it would be for the public good to adjourn, aclivity above him, and the ball passed that the top of his hat, whereupon he instantly retreat-

taxes and school fund—fines assessed and recognizances forfeited &c.

was also decided in the negative, 31 to 66. On the 21st, the House was engaged in considering several Bills among which was one to reamount of property was destryed, together wit

# Sum marp.

FRIME MESS FORK,

Is made from the entire hog, excepting the head and shanks. The hog when dead should weigh from 140 to 180 lbs.

In taxes, armies, and debts, and taxes, are the known instruments for bringing the MANY under the dominion of the FEW. In war, too, the discretionary power of the executive power is extended; and all the means of coloniar the coloniar the coloniary. In the dominion of the FEW. In war, too, the discretionary power of the executive power is extended; and all the means of coloniar the coloniary. We wilson S. Crothers A. Chappen. ed; and all the means of seducing the public mind are added to those of subduing the force of the W. H. Henderson, W. Thom, D. Baldwin, J. H. August 27th, 1842. The following resolutions after amendments and considerable discussion were adopted, almost unanimously, to wit:

1st. Resolved,

That the annual meeting of the Ohio State

August 27th, 1842. The following resolutions after amendments and considerable discussion were presented from New York, leaving one or two of the fore ribs on that legs as the shorter the middle in this respect, the more valuable; the backbone must also be taken out. The tierce to weigh 336 lbs. nett, and the lite freedom in the middle of continued way.

Are made by cutting straight off the two legs; leaving one or two of the fore ribs on that legs as the shorter the middle in this respect, the more valuable; the backbone must also be taken out. The tierce to weigh 336 lbs. nett, and the lite freedom in the middle of continued way.

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Are made by cutting straight off the two legs; leaving one or two of the fore ribs on that legs as the shorter the middle in this respect, the more valuable; the backbone must also be taken out. The tierce to weigh 336 lbs. nett, and the lite freedom in the inequalities of fortunes.

W. H. Henderson, W. Thom, D. Baldwin, J. W. H. Henderson, W. Thom, D.

lars! It is not strange that the government is in \$1,50.

was called in and the symptoms of this frightful Palmer, T. Moore, -- each, \$1,00. disease continued to increaase in violence until J. S. Rankin, E. Nevers, G. Bockhowen, C. yesterday, when death terminated the appalling Nickerson, R. T. Allison, H. Patterson, I. French, scene. - Pittsburg Post.

The equestrian statute of the Duke of Wel-

by Government on the poet Wordsworth.

We take great pleasure in recording a little ncident that took place recently in Charleston, which, while it exhibits a pure and commendkindlier state of feeling than existed between the various sects in that city prior to its occurrence. The incident to which we allude is this: The Methodist Protestant Congregation n Charleston having become involved in debt which threatened the sale of their house of vorship, were promptly relieved of their embarrassed condition by liberal contributions from thirteen different religious sects of that

Drowned .- A young lady by the name of Mary Howard, daughter of Mr. William Howard of Canton, aged 19, was drowned at Rogerson's cotton factory, Uxbridge, on Tuesday evening. she was missed, and when found it was too late to resusitate her .-- Worcester Ægis.

A SHORT SERMON---Winter is coming in good earnest! The Scripture says, the poor ye have always with you. When you are sitting round your good coal fire these dreary evenings, do shivering and hungry. A load of wood o loaf of bread will take little from your plent and the thanks of the hungry fed, the need comforted, the shivering frame warmed to ne life and hope, will repay you a thousand fold.

VIOLATING THE SABBATH .- A number of pe sons have been presented by police offic Yerkes for violating the Lord's day by keeping their stores open. The Mayor has express his determination to visit the penalty of the la On the 17th, Mr. Davis offered a resolution, upon every person so offending.—Philadelph

A mass meeting of the citizens of Boston w held lately at Fanneuil Hall, to take into cons.

William Hemenway, a young man 22 year of age, at work in Capron's Woollen Mill. A joint resolution relative to postage on newspapers, (so that a person may write his name on hydrogen and a shaft, and so shocking the surrived but eight hours.) bruised that he survived but eight hours.

At Cincinnati, Exchange on all points is

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES .- The Louisville Journ his determination to remain where he is. He sa there are not U. States soldiers enough in t country to force him off, and he will not leave It is, therefore probable that the war with th

GENERAL TORNEL, Minister of War and Ma rine for Mexico, has presented to the National In stitute, at Washington three boxes of Mineral and Chrystalization from Guanajoato.

BANKS, AND THE LEGISTATURE. -- There are n decisive indications at Columbus, of what cours jority of the House voted to insert the individu liability clause in a Church Incorporation, which does not look like vielding that point. On the A discussion arose on the expediency of its a. other hand a good many members of the dominar

A Joint Stock Company for the Manufacture Bread has been formed at Halifax! is to help the laboring poor, and the capital consists of shares of £5, no one person being allowed ing the centested election case.

We have no proceedings of the House from the 12th to the 16th, when they were engaged in a chased at the cheapest possible rate for cash, and

which consumed most of the day.

On the 17th, a resolution was offered, that the

DANGER OF ASSUMING A NAME.---A Mr. Tem-House, (the Senate concurring,) will adjourn sine die, on the 1st day of February next. It was a Pleton, the son of a Baptis minister, arrived at the heretofore. The price ranges about the same as NiagaraF alls from England, the other day, on it has for several weeks past, being from \$1,622 mended by striking out all after the word resolved, and instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report the state of the Treasury, so zie," the Canadian agitator. Passing a number hat the House might come to a conclusion of armed sentinels, he was fired upon from the

On the 19th, some discussion arose on the Bill Peter R. Holderman and Peyton Sides, convictto make Treasury Notes receivable for county ed at Baltimore of robbing the U. States mail beon Monday, the former to six and the latter to te Another motion was made to adjourn on the 6th years in the Penitentiary. Sides was the driver of

A fire broke ont in New Bedford, on Thurs Another to adjourn on the 25th of February, day morning, about two o'clock, in a large wood en decided in the negative, 31 to 66. Ward, Ryder, and others, as a manufactory of the building.

Receipts

For the Philanthropist, from December 3d to De

Henry Lewis, G. R. Smith. D. McMillar G. Junkins, D. K. Leavite, A. H. West, T. S. Francis, J. Joliffe, Dr. Peck, W. McLain, J. Van zant, J. Pardonner, J. B. Coulter, T. Swayne

J. Gassway, M. Adams, J. Pierson, T. Lusk, R ECONOMY OF WAR.—The Florida war has furnished fine pickings for certain favored individuals. It is stated that the steamboat Henry Crowell, a mud scow, valued at \$1,500, was chariered by March 1. Stevens, Morrison & Forsyth, H. Brown March 1. Stevens, March 2. St government, at \$300 a day, until the aggregate Lewis, D. Henry, R. M. Harland, R. L. Shaw, eighty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-five dol-T. Rogers, S. Galloway, J. Cordner,—each,

J. Morrow, A. Catheart, McElroy, L. Thonr-DISTRESSING.—We learn that a young married woman, the daughter of a Mrs. Baker, who keeps a refreshment stand in the rotunda of the Court House, died yesterday of hydrophobia. She had been bitten by a dog during last summer, became indisposed on Sunday last; on Monday a physician was called in and the symptoms of this frightful

---each, \$3,00.

The equestrian statute of the Duke of Wellington, by Wyatt, intended to be placed on the triumphal arch opposite Apsley-house, is just completed. It is twenty-eight feet two inches and a Life Guardman armed control of the County of the Coun high, and a Life Guardman, armed cap-a-pie, dy. 4,87½; L. P. Brux, 137½; S. R. Arrison, 50 can ride with case under the horse's belly. A pension of £300 a year has been conferred Nickerson, 62½ cts; C. A. Bisbee, 4,00; S. Voories, 4,00; T. Galloway, 2,621; J. Milligan, 50

cts; M. M. Brown, 50 cts. Receipts. Into the Treasury of the Ohio Anti-slavery So-

From December 3d, to December 31st. Donations from the Guernsey Anti-slavery Society,
" from A. Nickerson, " from G. Barrett,

On note of J. Melindy, We make no note here of receipts on arrears to to the paper, as they are embraced in the acknowledgements above.

TAKE NOTICE.

American Anti-Slavery Almanacs for 1843, may be had of Isaac Lewis, Shortfcreek, P.O., at George Town, Harrison county, Ohio; at 30 cts. per dozen.

January 2d, 1843.

From the Liberty Press.

To Dorsey. 40 I learn from Hon. John Thompson Mason, M. C., that his slave Dorsey has left him. If Dorsey will come to my house, he will hear the good

GERRIT SMITH. Peterboro, Nov. 11th, 1842.

news of his freedom.

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# Cincinnati Prices Current.

Price of Hogs. January 3d. 1843. Hogs have been arriving very freely for the week past, and the quality of these has been ful-ly equal if not superior to any that have arrived

to \$200 per hundred lbs. Notwithstanding the large number which continue to come in, the detinue so, although the increasing scarcity of mon-ey, may have a tendency to produce still lower prices.

Lard is held at from 4 to 42, at which price it is firm. Flour, bbl. - . . 262 a 275

e.	Tiour, com	42			
ed	Wheat, bushel,	· 45 a —			
	Corn,	- 16 a 20 - 12 a 15			
en		4 1			
of	WHOLESALE PRICES.	WHOLESALE PRICES.			
	Ashes, Pearl, lb, 0 a 4	Molasses, per gall.			
	Pot, " none	N. Orleans, 23 a 24			
S-	Almonds, s. s. 15 a 18	Sugar-house 35 a 40			
1-	Alum, lb. 4 a 5	Mustard, lb. 37 a			
	Beeswax, lb 25 a				
11.	Beans, bush 33 a 37	4d, 5 a 51			
of	Brimstone, r. lb 6 a 8	6d, 44 a 5			
e	Crackers, " 5 a 6	8d, 41-2 a			
h	Candles, per 1b.	10d & 20d,4 1-4 a			
iii	Mo!d, 7 a 74	011-			
	Dipt, 6 a · 7	Olive, bsk. 5 50 a 6 00			
- 1	Speim, 30 a 31	W.str. gall. 1 00 a 1 00			
	Coffee, per lb.	Sum. st. " 85 a -95			
	Rio, 9 a 11	Linseed, " 70 a 75			
	Havana, 9 a 10	Tan. bbl. 20 00 a 25 00			
€-	Java. 16 a	White, " 10 to 16			
1	Coal, bush. 10 a 12	Paper, per ream-			
	Consis th 31 a 33	Wrapping, 1 25 a 2 00			
n,	Chocolate, " 13 a 15 Cheese, " 5 a 6	Cap, No. 1, 2 75 a 3 00			
S.	Cheese, " .5 a 6	" No.2, 2 75 a 3 00			
n-	Cloverseed, \$3 50 a 4 00	Pepper, lb. 10 a 12			
	Cloves, 1b. 37 a 33	Pimento, " 8 a 9			
e,	ordere, per lh.	Provisions, per lb.			
h-	CTrred. 14 a 12	Bacon, 21 a 3			
r,	Manilla, 16 a 17	B. hams, 3 a 44			
e-	Copperas, lb. 2 a 3	, Sides, 2 a 3			
	Castings, s. t a 3 00	Shoulders, 1-2 a			
n-	Sugar ket a 3 00	Lard, 15-2 a			
E.	Corks vel. gr. 50 a 60	Butter, 6 a 10			
t- /	Camphor, lb. 1 50 a 1 62	Pork, per bbl.			
7.	Chalk " 21 a 3	Mess 4 00 a 4 75			
-	Feathers, " 20 a 30	Clear 5 00 a 5 75			
n.	Fish— 30	Prime 3 75 a 4 00			
V.	Hering, box, 75 a 50	Runn, &c. lb 3 00 a 3 25			
J.	1, bl.16 00 a 1 50	Rosin, bbl. 3 75 a 4 50			
s,		Raisins, m.r. 2 25 a 2 50			
	2, " 10 00 a — 3, " 1 00 a -—	Rice, lb. 5 a			
I.	Salmon, " 40 4 a 50 00	Sugar, per lb.			
I.		N. Orleans 5 a 6			
Г.	Cod, lb. a 12 a 18	Do. in bbls. 6 a 6.			
	1 1934	Loaf, 13 a 16			
r-	r noerts,	Lump, 13 a 15			
n,	Glass, box-	White Hav. 01 a 12			
	8 by 10, 3 00 a	Brown " none			
		Segars, per M.			
	Ginger, ra. lb. 12 a -	Common 50 a 75			
J.	ground, " 12 n	Males 10 a 12			

ground, " 12 a 20
Glue, " 16 a 20
Gunpowder, per keg—
Wade's, 5 50 a 6 50
Dupont's, 7 00 a 7 25
Grain, per busuel—
Wheat, 45 a 50
Corn, 16 a —
Oats, 12 a 15
Hops, east, lb. 24 a —
Hay, ton, 6 00 a 1
Hemp, cwt. 5 50 a 6 00
Indigo, per lb.
Carraceas, 1 37.a
Manilla, 1 30 a 1 35
fron, bar, lb. 34 a 4
Hoop " 6 a 8
Lad, pig, " 34 a —
White, dry, 8 a —
In oil, keg, 1 75 a 200
Red, lb. 10 a 12
Logwood, lb. 4 a —
Gut, " 34 a alt, per bushel—
Zanesville 26
Kanawha, 23
New York, 31 S.Petre, cr. lb. 84 Shot, bag, 1 25

Teas, per lb.—
Imperial, 70 a
Gunpowder, 70 a
Y. Hyson, 60 a
Souchong, 62 a
Tin p. i X. p. — a

it is believed, that in view of all the circumstan- and their oath to decide for the right. stances of the case, it will be prudent at the present time, only to state that measures were taken to and also to effect the same thing in the subordi-

Eight members of the Meeting for Sufferings were reported as having disqualified themselves were reported as having disqualified themselves for service in that body: it is supposed though pothing though pothing. on account of their abolitionism, though nothing was stated about what they had done to disquali-

Anti-slavery Friends being thus proscribed, and teeling themselves virtually cut off from all the benefits of religious society, found themselves in a very tried and painful situation. Thus circumstanced it was perfectly natural, and entirely reasonable that they should desire to confer together for the purpose of arriving at some conclusion. as to the proper course for them to pursue. With this a view friend arose during the last sitting of the yearly meeting, and proposed that those Friends who were favorable to the anti-slavery cause, and who felt aggrieved with the proceedings of the yearly meeting, should remain in the house at the rise of the meeting for the purpose of having such a conference. A considerable expression of unity with the proposition was made, and not one dissenting voice was heard.

After the conclusion of the meeting a large company assembled inside the house, many others having stepped out and not yet returned. Before any opportunity was had for conference, John Maxwell walked into the ministers' gallery, and in the name of the Trustees, demanded of those present, an immediate evacuation of the house .-He first called them Friends, then, as if correcting himself, he said he did not know whether they were Friends or not, he would call them people. A Friend immediately proposed, that as they were arbitrarily forbidden the use of the house for the purpose of conferring together, those favorable to such a conference meet at Newport (10 miles north,) at 9 o'clock next morning. The proposition was united with and the "people" retired .-Next morning, notwithstanding many had from necessity started for home, a large assembly convened at Newport and continued in conference till 11 o'clock, when it adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M. to give place to the regular week-day meeting. From 2 o'clock the conference continued till near of love and of prayer overshadowed the meeting, in the following instance:under the influence of which, devout supplications went up to the throne of mercy and grace, for divine counsel, and aid in this hour of sore afflictions and aid in this hour of sore afflictions and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel, and aid in this hour of sore afflictions and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel, and all the most presented and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel, and all the most presented and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel, and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel, and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel, and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel, and the most presented and the counsel and the counsel, and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel, and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel, and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel, and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel, and the home missions of the counsel, and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel, and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel, and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel, and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel and the home missions of England consisted of the counsel and the home missions of the counsel and the co tion; and the good presence of the Lord was sensibly felt to be with us, tendering our spirits together, and renewing our resolutions to persevere in the strength afforded us from the source of all gain. My husband left me a cow of little true strength, to do battle against the great Jug- value. I sold it to pay his funeral expenses. gernaut of slavery, although in so doing we may encounter the violence of mobocratic fury, the taunts and jeers of our fellow citizens and worse than all, the opposition and censure of our fellow members of that society whose principles we dear- fell in soon after my husband's death. The vere gale at the Cape on the 7th of September, ly love, and from whose bosom nothing but dire neighbors built me a new one, but the rain necessity can drive us. But dear as we hold the unity of the church, we cannot sacrifice the truth to maintain it. And we pray for strength to remain true to the cause, though all men oppose it. If some of our opposers had heen there, and heard what we heard and felt what we felt, they would surely have been ashamed of the charge so often wet, and often have not so much straw as would fill a hat. On a wet night I must made against us, of working in our own strength.

It was unanimously agreed to propose to antislavery Friends to be firm in the maintenance of their principles, and for the purpose of promoting locations, as follows: Birch Lake 4th day preeeding the first 7th day

in 11th month. Mississiniwa 2d 7 day in 11th month. Dunkirk, for Sparrow Creek and White River,

3d day, 1st of 11th month. All at 11 o'clock A. M.

The times for holding conferences will be pub

lished in our next paper.

### For the Watchman of the Valley. MR. WEBSTER ON PEACE.

The speech of Mr. Webster in Fancuil Hall, Boston, is familiar to all readers of political papers. With its bearings on party politics, I have missioner, by all the bystanders, including no concern: but I have been so much pleased with two magistrates, two protestant rectors, and incidental disclosures or admissions on the subject of peace, that I cannot refrain from laying it under some contributions to this cause.

PAST DANGERS OF WAR.-It was extremely was any real danger of a war between us and England. The very idea seemd to them so foolish and suicidal, that they could not entertain it for a moment, and hence shrunk from all effort to prevent a calamity which they regarded as morally impossible. But let us hear M r. Webster: "Although the whole of the danger was not developed, yet I saw that, when the state of affairs between of a beggar. England and America became known, an outbreak was sure to be at hand." He then mentions one of the occasions which seriously threatened such an outbreak, and states at some length the grounds of his own apprehensions.

This incredulity of even good men respecting the need of effort, is a very serious obstacle to almost every reform. They seldom rouse themselves until the evil has become inevitable and well nigh remediless. Wait till men thus skeptical demand efforts for peace, and you might almost as well withstand a hurricane as roll back.

Their first proposed booty was one or more of the more of the stitute at their late Fair:

"The judges appointed by the managers of the American Institute, held at Niblo's Garden, October, 1981 (September 2019). the gulf stream of war-passions that would be found sweeping through the land. On their principle, we should make no efforts in temperance until we see men actually reeling into the gutter.

SIMPLE, STRAIGHT-FORWARD JUSTICE THE BES METHOD OF PEACE. - Mr. Webster's course was first to acknowledge our own mistake, and then ask England to correct hers; and the result has proved the wisdom of such a policy. "I thought the crisis," the case of McLeod, "might be averted by admitting in our diplomatic correspondence in relation to it, the acknowledged principles of public law, and demanding an apology for the to the decision of a Court Martial. transgression of that law by Great Britain-by putting ourselves right in the first place, and insisting that they should do right in the second

How different from the usual course. INFLUENCE OF RIGHT IN NATIONAL DISPUTES .-"While in England in 1839, I happened to have occasion to address a large assembly of English personages; and I stated then what I thought and what I think now, that in any controversy be tween the United States and England, the only eminent advantage which either side will possess will be in the rectitude of its cause. With right go on, believing that truth will be elicited and on our side, we should be a match for England;

This assertion, however, is true, only on the

ing, relative to the difficulties on the abolition in an appeal to the arbitrament of the sword, to question. It is but reasonable that a great interest should be felt in the result, and a desire manifested to obtain a great interest information. ifested to obtain early and correct information right or wrong, will perch on the banners of surelative to it. Abolitionists of all classes, as perior numbers, skill and other accidental advanperior numbers, skill and other accidental advan-What efficacy has the idea of right in detages. But however anxious our friends may be to see in part for this cause that we would transfer naa particular statement of the case, and however tional controversies from force to reason; from a particular statement of the case, and however tomat controversies from force to reason; from the proper it may seem that such a statement should be made in order to correct any misrepresentations that have been and will be put in circulation. The properties of the properties from force to reason; from the area of the properties from force to reason; from the area of the properties from force to reason; from the area of the properties from force to reason; from the area of the properties from force to reason; from the area of the properties from force to reason; from the properties from force to reason; from the area of the properties from force to reason; from the area of the properties from force to reason; from the properties from the properties from the properties from force to reason; from the properties from force to reason; from the properties from force to reason; from the properties from the properties from force to reason; from the properties from force from fo

p ohibit the abolition members from participating in the transaction of business in the yearly meeting, The ship Cincinnati, Wilson, of Baltimore, has this moment arrived from Canton, whence she sailed on the 12th of August, and from Macao

> ter than our advices by the overland mail. By a division order dated July 31st, and issu-

ed on board the Moira, at Hong Kong, it appears that Major General Burrel has been promoted, and is succeded in command at Hong Kong by Lieut. Col. Taylor.
The Singapore Free Press of the 14th of July.

states that, among others the ship Symmetry was lost in a gale in that vicinity, and the fol-lowing vessels were much injured: Chilo, John Adams, Patriot, King, Persian, Potomac, Tigris and Unicorn. The U. S. ship Constellation and Boston were

From the Canton Register, Aug. 9. It is said that a public officer of rank in Peking, professing the Christian Religion, has written to some of the Roman Catholic Missionaries in Mocao, saying that the capital of China has been surrounded by Tartar troops for the last two years, but that now the treasury is exhausted, heir pay is long in arrear, that they are deserting

by hundreds, returning home to cultivate their

fields; and that if the English were to march at

once on Peking, it would fall to the steps of the

still in the Chinese waters on the 5th of August

conquerers without a shot being fired. From the Canton Press, Aug. 13.
The Hong merchants, we understand, say that accounts have been received from the northward, according to which the British force is anchored near Nanking and that at the request of Elegoo a truce of thirty days had been agreed await his answer. The same account states that twenty of the English ships had sailed to the Northward of Tlenstin in the gulf of Pechele.

### The Laboring poor.

The condition of the laboring classes in England, we believe, is pretty well illustra-From 2 o'clock the conference continued till near sunset. Entire harmony prevailed—the spirite ted in the case of the poor widow as told the society's care, in Kingston, Jamaica, 12

"I have been near two years a widow. land, which I continue to hold, & for which

"I have no means of support except the land. My friends and neighbors till it for me, planting it with potatoes. My cabin comes through the roof which is badly thatched, and beats through the walls, which I had not the means of plastering. I sleep would fill a hat. On a wet night I must go to a neighbor's house with my child born after my husband's death."

"I have but a single fold of a blanket to harmony of action, to hold conferences in their cover my whole family. I have had it for eight years. My children are almost na ked. I have myself a bad lump on my The British Government having reduced the shoulder, for which I cannot procure med- Tariff on Western products, the subscriber inical assistance. It is getting worse through the famishing I havehad. I do not expect England and the West Indies, where he has conto hold on to the land. My potatoe crop this able him to effect his object extensively, he wishseason was bad; It cannot last me many es to obtain a loan, for which security and a lib weeks. I stuck to the cabin while I could, eral interest will be given, or he will accept of a but I have now nothing before me for the reputable partner with a cash capital. winter, but to walk the world with my children, and they are so young I must carry

three of them." "It was agreed, says the assistant comseveral catholic priests, farmers and shopkeepers that a few widows of the smaller landholders, much less of laborers, can be better circumstanced than this woman, and difficult to convince many good men, that there that she affords a fair illustration of the common case of a widow sinking into beggary, of the struggles she makes to hold herself above it."

The gentry never give to beggars. High walls surround their demesnes, and a dog is kept at the gate to prevent the entrance Boston Circular.

From the Watchman of the Valley.

Secretary of War. The plan of the mutineers was

with right on hers, she would be a match for us, We are pleased also with the spirit of the

We suppose many of our readers will look with We suppose many of our readers will look with and equity, we should, with right on our side, be much anxiety, into the present number, for an acmuch anxiety, into the present number, for an account of the proceedings of the late yearly meetcount of the proceedings of the late yearly meetin an amatch for England or the world; but tion we shall rejoice to have settled upon correct principles, on whatever side the decision Miami Valley and its vicinity, that he still con may fall. If the Constitution of our church, like that of our federal government, binds us to acts of cruelty, rather than "love," in relation to our colored "neighbors," --- to "stop ciding a duel or a battle? None at all, and it is our ecclesiastical ears against the cry of the poor" -and not to "open our mouth for the dumb," it is high time that it should be correctly & universally understood. We at the West, who have studied our Bibles, more than our church Constitution, in the simplicity of our hearts, have conscientiously nimed to do, in the case, what the great law of ove requires, without ever dreaming that there was any conflict between it and our ecclesiastical law. We earnestly wish, therefore, to have the point correctly settled. We want no forced construction of the constitution, to sustain our own news and practice. If upon a fair construction of its provisions, our anti-slavery action shall be found to conflict with them, we certainly wish to know it, that the alternative, whether to obey God or man, may be fairly before us.

But it is not our purpose to argue any pont in of its provisions, our anti-slavery action shall be

this acknowledgement. We wait for our esteemed brother to finish his argument first; when we propose to notice some points in his communica

With respect to his "draft" upon our "courtey," which he hopes we shall "honor," we shall be very happy to do it, if we can have the promise of deposits to meet it; in other words, if his or gan, the Observer, will promise to reciprocate the courtesy, by publishing our future replies. His southern readers, we think, might be benefit ed by hearing a little on the anti-slavery side of the question .- Watchman.

THE JEWS .- The Annual meeting of the So icty for the conversion of the Jews was held at iverpool on the 17th of Oct. The audience was very large. The chairman, Rev. Chancellor Raikes, congratulated the meeting upon the cir-cumstance that a bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland had been sent to Jerusalem; and alluded to the donation of \$75,000 which the King of Prussia had made towards the object. The contributions of the last year were to, to enable him to report to the emperor and the largest ever received—about \$400,000.—await his answer. The same account states that There had been distributed 1116 Bibles, 1642 Testaments, 2028 copies of the Pentateuch, 5,-917 Hebrew and English Psalms, &c. Eleven nverted Jews had been baptized.

> WESLEYAN MISSIONS .--- A meeting of the Wesleyan Foreign and Home Missionary Association was held in Liverpool on the 16th of Oct. preachers, 4328 members, and 183 Sunday school scholars. In Prince Edward Island, Australia 42 preachers, 486 members, and 1086 Sunday school scholars. An emancipated slave from the United States addressed the meeting.

> GALE AT CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .--- By the arri rival at this port of Ship Montgomery, from Man-llia, via St. Helena, Sept. 23, we learn that an English sloop of war from the cape of Good Hope at St. Helena, communicated information of a seduring which several British vessels were wrecked; and also that the ship Fairfield, of Boston, went ashore at Table Bay, and was a wreck.---Boston Ere. Jour.

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NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION!!! WRITER .- By this wonderful invention a letter and dup ate can be written in one operation with more case and aterfacility than a single letter with an ordinary pe

To the mercantile, professional, and travelling com-To the mercantule, professional, and travelling community, this truly great invention is of inestimable value, as it is a great saving of time, trouble, and expense. The principle advantage to be derived from the manifold writer is, that a copy of any document may be kept without any necessity of using either an inkstand or a pen. The instructured for writing is an asste point consequent. MUTINY AND EXECUTION.

The papers bring accounts of the suppression of a terrible mutiny on board the brig Somers, of the United States Navy---late from the coast of Africa, headed by Midshipman Spencer, son of the Coast of Africa, headed by Midshipman Spencer, son of the Coast of Africa, headed by Midshipman Spencer, son of the Coast of Africa, headed by Midshipman Spencer, son of the Coast of Africa, headed by Midshipman Spencer, son of the Coast of Africa, headed by Midshipman Spencer, son of the Coast of Co The following is from the chairman of the committee on

Their first proposed booty was one or more of the Liverpool packets, supposed to be richly freighted with specie, which they designed to intercept off Sandy Hook. Their developed purposes of cruelty and crime, evince a most shocking degree of depravity, and prove the culprits richly deserving the death that was promptly inflicted upon them. It is not liable to change color by exposure to the direction of the death that was promptly inflicted upon them. It is not liable to change color by exposure to the direction of the death that was promptly inflicted upon them. It is not liable to change color by exposure to the direction of the death that was promptly inflicted upon them.

Sandy Hook. Their developed purpose of ty and crime, evince a most shocking degree of depravity, and prove the culprits richly deserving the death that was promptly inflicted upon them.

The plot was providentially discovered, before it came to maturity; the mutineers, after an uniform, and Spencer and one or two other ringleading in irons, and Spencer and one or two other ringleading the beds of the navy at the untimely death of head of the navy at the untimely death of 19, can be more easily conceived than describing the only of 19, can be more easily conceived than describing the columns of the Observer, has come to hand. We are gratified to have the discussion of hand of the properties of the hand of the province of the hand of the navy at the unified with the province of the hand of th

MANSION HOUSE; MAIN STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND COURT-HOUSE CINCINNATI.

THE subscriber respectfully informs Merchants Traders, and Travelers generally of the tinues at the above old established stand; (having a lease for a term of years) where he wil be happy to accommodate them, in a manner not inferior to any house in the City; having comfortable rooms, good beds &c., and bells communicating to the Bar from each apart-

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No change will be made in the general character of the Philanthropist, except that, to accommodate those who take no other paper, more attention will be paid to its agricultural news and commercial departments. A price current of the Cincinnati market, and a bank note list, will be given in each number.

The editorial department will remain as usual under my control.

TERMS-\$2,00 per annum, in advance; \$2,50, if pay

ment be delayed more than six months. To encourage Light and Truth subscription by clubs, twenty copies will be sent to one address for \$30.00, paidin advance. Any individual procuring ten responsible subscribers shall be entitled to one Mott's Biographical Sketches, when the subscribers shall be entitled to one more than the subscription of th O incinnati June, 1842. G. BAILEY JR

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A good farm of 125 acres; located close to a turnpike road 23 miles from town, with 75 acres in cultivation, a new frame house with 6 roows and a cellar, a frame barn with sheds and cribs, a garden and an orchard of 2 to 3 acres, of apple trees, good kinds. The land is eligibly situated, and well irrigated with springs and a run.

A cheap farm of 440 acres, situated 54 miles from Cincinnatti, and near a county seat, having 150 acres in culture an orchard of 200 grafted apple trees, a brick house 46 by 20ft, with rooms, a kitcheu and a cellar, also a stone spring house, a brick snoke house, and a barn 74 by 24ft The soil is good quality, rolling but not broken. It is a good stock farm.

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The soil is excellent, and consists of hill and rich bottom land. Apply to

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